TOLEDO WEEKLY BLADE

NEWS, LITERATURE, POLITICS, AGRICULTURE, SCIENCE, AND THE ARTS.

VOL. XLII. TOLEDO, OHIO, THURSDAY, JUNE 25, 1874. NO. 25.

THE FISHERMAN'S DAUGHTER

'Twas only a fisherman's cottage,
With a driftwood fire, burnt low,
And the kettle beside it singing
To the cups laid an hour ago;
And a lamp by the seaward window,
Reddening the sands below.

'Tis only the fisherman's children—
Motherless Maggie and Jim,
Alice, the beauty, and Robin,
Asleep in the firelight dim,
And Effie, the matronly darling,
Wide-eyed, watching for him.

"Oh, fisherman, beating shoreward,
Through darkness and blinding rain,
Do you see the lamp's red glimmer,
Like a star on the misty main?
And the wet white eyelids, pressing
Close to the wet, black pane?

Oh, fisherman, beating shoreward,
O'er surging of wind and wave,
Do you hear a brave little singer,
Singing a cheerful stave?
And a tremulous prayer uplifted
To One who can succor and save!"

By the fisherman's fire at midnight,
When chapter and prayer were read,
He kissed the flushed little sleepers
And bore them aloft to bed;
But he prayed, "God bless thee, true heart!"
With his hand on Effie's head.

God's grace on the vigilant watchers,
Who faithful in dark hours keep!
When the father's supremest blessings
Move toward us o'er life's great deep.
'Tis the few that are watching and waiting—
The many are fast asleep.

AT THE COUNTY FAIR.

Amanda Wheaton and Nell Eustis were neighbors in the town of Brierly Centre, both daughters of well-to-do farmers.—They had both been at South Hadley together for a finishing touch after the district school had done its best for them, and Nell had learned, among other things, to play a few tunes on the piano by means of a mutual aptitude for the fine arts; and since returning home she had found time to look after her father's house and dairy, and by teaching the district school summers—they never allowed that privilege to a woman during the winter term—she had laid up enough money to buy a second-hand piano in the city. When Nell showed Amanda the money, and confided her intentions to her, Amanda had a new sensation. Hitherto she had always been ahead of Nell, so to speak. Her black alpacas had been finer than Nell's and had borne off the palm in the matter of trimmings, her shawls had always been more numerous and more gorgeous, her bonnets more showy, her ribbons more frequent; for a country girl, in short, she had invariably led the styles in Brierly Centre, and she had done them credit with her sparkling eyes and rosy cheeks. But now if Nell was to have a piano, if she was to learn to play on it, Amanda's existence would be embittered beyond a peradventure. There was but one piano in all Brierly Centre, and that was up at old Squire Brierly's, and nobody to open it from year's end to year's end.

"Oh, dear sakes! Nell," said Amanda, "what makes you think of wasting your money on such foolishness as a piano, when you don't know how to use it, either, and it'll take up such a sight of room?"

"Oh, it'll just fit into the niche by the chimney," said Nell, happy as a cricket on the hearth; "and I mean to learn to use it—see if I don't."

"I don't see who'll teach you; and it costs a power of money."

"I've thought maybe Deacon Small might give me some hints; he plays the bass-viol in the choir, you know. And then folks learn by themselves. I've read about it—there's Mozart and—"

"Lor sakes!" laughed Amanda. "I s'pose you're a Mozart, or some of those fellows who knew music by nature. You ain't vain nor anything, are you, Nell?"

"Maybe I am," answered Nell, pleasantly. "One can't get on without a trifle of vanity; it's sort of wholesome stuff, after all that has been said about it, though it's like homœopathic medicine—a little goes a good ways. But anyway I could play 'Fisher's Hornpipe,' 'Chorus Jig' and 'Old Hundred,' at South Hadley. And I thought it would sort of liven father up after the day's chores were done, to hear a little music, if it wasn't so fine, before the candles are lit, between daylight and dark. It's sociable like, a little music is, and then it would be all handy for a dance any winter's evening."

"What's that about winter evenings?" asked Tom Brierly, the squire's son, and the hero of the place, lounging in at the open door with that familiar air which made him welcome everywhere. "A dance? I'll engage you for the first cotillon, Nellie, shall I?"

"Oh dear, no," giggled Amanda. "She going to be the band herself."

"Mandy's laughing at me," explained Nell, "because I'm going to buy a piano with my earnings."

"Let those laugh who win," cried Tom, lightly. "We'll play duets together, Nell."

"Well, I'm no company for such famous musicians," said Amanda. "I guess I'll be going home."

"I'm going your way," said Tom, rising.

"Oh, so soon?" pleaded Nellie.

"I didn't think of stopping—I heard the music of your voices as I came by."

"It don't compare with the music Nell will make on her piano."

"Well, goodby, Nell. Let me know when you're ready to begin that duet. By-the-way, what shall it be—'The rose that all are praising?'" and then he went off laughing with Amanda, and left Nell looking after them with hungry eyes, and a heart heavy with unspoken wishes. What happiness would there be in the possession of a piano, or the world, if Tom preferred Amanda? And yet, who was *she* to dream of taking the fancy of a young fellow like Tom Brierly—she with her pale face and serious eyes and plain ways? The women of his family had been used to rustle in stiff silks, and shine in sheen of lace, with sunshine and powder tangled in their curls, and rouge and smiles on their dimpled cheeks; at least that was the story that portraits told, hanging and growing dusty in the great hall year after year. It was hardly likely that the heir of such traditions would think of her; and yet it was her day dream, her aspiration, that some day he might—a presumptuous dream; but he was always so kind, and might not kindness crystalize into love any day? Amanda with vivid colors and pretty confidence and dashing ways, might beguile the heart of a seraph, she fancied; and, after all, Tom was only a young man, with a man's relish for warmth and vitality and beauty. And what if it should come to pass, and she would have to live her life next door to Tom and his wife, and watch their shadows upon the curtains, and see their children go in and out! After all, perhaps she needed the piano, in order that she might confide the secret that sometimes seemed too big for her heart to hold.

"Nell is too odd!" said Amanda, as she and Tom loitered home. "What do you suppose she wants of a piano—a girl who spends half of her time in the dairy and kitchen?"

"A piano isn't a bad investment," answered Tom; "and Deacon Small says Nell's got a talent that oughtn't to be hid in a napkin"—laughingly.

"Oh, that's it! he's been turning her head with his flatteries. I wonder why he doesn't marry her, and be done with it!"

"Marry Nelly! Deacon Small!" cried Tom, with a start and a laugh. "Did he ever dare propose such a thing?"

"They say he has had it under consideration. Folks think she couldn't do better."

"Couldn't she?" said Tom, uneasily.

"He's got means, you know," said Amanda, seriously, "and Nell's got ambition."

"And he's old enough to be her grandfather."

"Some folks, you know, would sooner be an old man's darling than a young man's slave."

"You wouldn't?"

"I'll wait till the young man asks me," answered Amanda, suggestively as well as wisely, and tossing her head as she bade him good-by.

"It can't be that Nell would marry the deacon for 'his means,'" mused Tom; "Amanda's such a little apple blossom that it's hard for a fellow to make up his mind. Jehu! what a conceited ass I am! Perhaps Nell wouldn't marry *me* any way. There's a look in her eyes, though, that makes me feel sometimes as if there wasn't anybody else in the wide world—and then Amanda 'll throw one of her saucy glances this way, and raise the deuce in me!"

"I'm going to make some of those raised doughnuts that father likes," said Amanda that evening; "I'm going to surprise him with 'em."

"Wa'al, there's nothin' ter hender," returned her mother, "only the emptin's is out."

"That's always the way, if I take a notion to do anything—"

"Wa'al, you don't take a notion often enough ter hurt, but if you're sot on it, you might toss up a rolly poly; he likes that a sight better, only it's apt to swell in his stomach."

"Dear me! but stains your hands so, peeling apples!" said Amanda, who was too ornamental to be very useful. In fact, the neighbors had asserted long ago that the Wheatings were spoiling Amanda; and she wasn't brought up as a farmer's daughter should be; she couldn't make up a baking nor take off a churning more than a baby. These things had come to Farmer Wheating's ears, and had made them burn. So when he had come home to dinner, and found the roly-poly smoking hot on the table, he smacked his lips and said:

"Jest see what a wife your mother is, Mandy! You'll never hav the sense to make such a tit-bit for your husband like this 'ere. You'll hev to perk up and get accomplished in your cookin', Mandy, if you want to get married; fer they do say as how a man's heart's reached through his stomach, and I dunno but they're about right."

"I guess I sha'n't have much trouble in getting married when I want to," pouted Amanda, with a toss of her head. "And that's all the thanks I get for staining my hands peeling apples, and blistering my face over the oven!"

"Hollos, Mandy, you don't mean ter say that you made it! I'd as soon expect the moon ter turn ter green cheese!"

"You're mighty encouraging. When Nell cooks up things just to please her father, he always praises 'em up to the skies; and it isn't so hard for Nell, because she was brought up to it," sulked Amanda.

"Wa'al, ain't I a-praisin' it, Mandy? Ain't I been helping to it twice? What better praise can you hev than that?"

"Nell's going to have a piano, too," pouted Amanda, who was hankering after something more substantial than praise.

"A pianny! What'r she goin' to do with it? Keep it fur the chickens ter roost on? Old Eustis is a-shellin' out, 'pears to me. I s'pose you'll be wantin' one next?"

"I'd give all I'm worth to get one first," confessed Amanda. "She'll be so highfalutin you can't touch her, and it's dreadful uncomfortable to live beside neighbors who put on airs!"

"And I s'pose a pianny would make you kinder humble like, Mandy. Wa'al if you was ter take a premium at the county fair for the best butter, I'd buy you a pianny. There's a bargain for you!"

"Lor sakes! I never made a pound in all my born days. But mother could help me."

"No, no, mother shan't put a finger to it—honor bright. I'm goin' fur ter show the folks how as you're equal to any of the farmers' daughters. I ain't going ter have it thrown in my face no longer that I've fetched you up above your station."

"Well, I don't care if I try it. If I don't take the premium, there won't be any harm done; and if I do, you'll buy me a brand-new seven octave piano—honor bright."

"Yes, I will; seven octave or seventy—whatever an octave may be."

And so Amanda went to work with a will; she was diligent at the weekly churning. Nell always sent butter to the county fair, and had taken a premium only last year. If she could only eclipse Nell! And there was Tom Brierly, too. How proud he would be to take her to the county dinner—the best butter made in Brierly Centre—for Tom appreciated those things, and she had heard him declare that he should be proud of a domestic wife who could turn her hand to anything, Mrs. Kitchen; and the reason why she had never striven from that pinnacle was because she fancied that he would be proud of her on any terms. Beaux came by nature, but a piano was a different affair. Still she had no faith in her own handicraft, and every time that she sent her butter to market she expected it to return unsold. The fair was to be held in Brierly Centre that year, and the time drew near, and Amanda got so nervous over the prospect that she dreamed she was a pound of butter left to melt in the sun; and her favorite nightmare was that the premium was Tom, and Nell's butter took it. She found out the days on which Nell churned, and she always took care to drop in and taste the butter, in order to compare it with her own, which did not in the least conduce to her comfort, but left the bitter flavor of envy upon her palate.

"What are you going to stamp your butter with, Nell?" she asked one day, while Nell was braiding a rag mat, and Tom Brierly offered suggestions about harmony in the color of the mat.

"Oh, I always use that old stamp of grandma's, the sheaf of wheat," replied Nell. "There, will this peace of scarlet flannel be out of taste here beside the strips of an old blue delaine, think?"

"Who ever heard of taste in a rag mat?" laughed Amanda, peevishly. "Do let's talk about the fair. I've got butter on the brain."

"A fatty degeneracy of the brain, eh?" insinuated Tom.

"Now don't laugh; if you had a premium to take, you wouldn't feel so easy."

"Wouldn't I, though?"

"Do you send your butter to the town-hall, Nell, in your butter box, just as if it was going to market?"

"Exactly," said Nell, sorting her rags—"this bit of orange would go in badly there!—yes, with my name on a card in the box."

"Would you mind lending me your stamp—the sheaf of wheat—after you've done using it?"

"Not the least in the world."

"I broke mine last churning."

"I'll send it over." And that was how it happened that Nell stamped her own butter with a strawberry instead of a sheaf of wheat.

So far Amanda had been as honest as the sun. "Mother" hadn't so much as touched the churn-dasher, and it was not till the evening before fair-day that the father of lies, or original sin, made a suggestion to her naturally not in accordance with "honor bright."

The butter, cheese, vegetables, fruit, and fancy-work were all displayed in the town hall, ready for the morrow's judgment, Nell's and Amanda's among the rest; and it had unfortunately fallen to Mr. Wheating's part—he being one of the judges on fruit and vegetables, and the nearest neighbor—to lock up the hall and take the key home, in order to make sure that the products of the country were not molested. Amanda saw him come in and hang the key behind the keeping-room door.

"What's that, father?" she asked.

"It's the key to the town-hall, that's all."

And then her evil genius "said his way," and she wrestled with him till all the house was asleep, and was worsted. She threw a shawl over her shoulders just as the clock struck eleven, and took down the key stealthily, looking over her shoulder the while. "I must have the piano at all odds," her thoughts ran, "and as for the premium, I'll make it up to Nell some day." The moonlight was so bright she had no need of a lantern. She hurried across the fields into the highway, brushing the dew as she went straight to the town-hall and let herself in. The moon, playing fantastic pranks among the strange assemblage there, startled her at first. A mammoth cabbage seemed to be shaking its head at her; the eyes in the potatoes winked at her knowingly, the air was rank with the odor of fruit. She knew exactly where her butter box had been placed, and Nell's too; she remembered that the boxes were counterparts of each other, both small and unpainted. All she did in the world was to put her own box in the place of Nell's, and exchange cards with her. Then she slipped out again, and the great door groaned on its hinges, and the groan echoed through the silent hall; and before she was fairly out of its shadow, somebody passed by on the other side, whistling, "The rose that all are praising." She drew the shawl over her head; for it was Tom Brierly who paused and looked after her retreating figure. Where had Tom been at this hour? At Nell's, perhaps, looking at the piano. She had seen it arrive that night with her own eyes, and had not plucked up heart enough to go in and praise it. It seemed too bad that Nell should have the piano and premium both; for the foolish girl hadn't a doubt but Nell's butter would be the best; it had taken the premium once, and people weren't apt to retrograde in the matter of making butter. But then, if Tom should find her out, how he would despise her! and at that thought, though she was hurrying away from her misdeed, she would gladly have returned and made it all honor bright again, but for fear of meeting Tom and being detected.

The next day the roads were gay, and alive with folks flocking in from the neighboring towns, dressed in their Sunday best. There was a plowing match worth seeing, at which Tom Brierly himself took a prize; and, to crown all, there was a grand dinner in the big tent, to which everybody walked by twos to the music of the fife and drum from West Brierly, and all the nobodies stood aside and stared, and consoled themselves with sarcastic remarks on the toilettes in the procession, and then went and peeped through the chinks of the tent till their mouths watered.

Tom Brierly came in a little late to the dinner, flushed and handsome from the plowing, and Amanda's heart gave a great thump when he dropped into a vacant seat beside Nell, while she sat opposite with nobody but Deacon Small to do the gallantries.

"I hope I'm not putting myself into somebody else's place," said Tom.

"I guess it's all right," answered Dr. Thoroughwort. "There's many who'd like to put themselves into your shoes, I reckon."

And Amanda cringed as if somebody had struck her, and Nell blushed a becoming rose-color. And then followed speeches, and toasts, and flirtations, and philopenaing, and Amanda sat through it all, shivering and burning by turns, hearing nothing of the pleasantries going on about her, with no relish for cake or comfit, because Nell Eustis had taken the first premium on butter! That has been the result of her night's work of exchanging cards and butter boxes with Nell!—To be sure, it was Amanda's butter that had taken the prize, in spite of her want of faith, but how could she make it known? With what face could she declare it? Surely her sin had found her out.

"Seems ter me you ain't got your usual spirits nor appetite, Miss Mandy," said the deacon. "In love, eh? Won't you hev a drop of this honey, say? It'll make your cheeks red an' your hair curl. Patty Jones took the premium on honey, did you see? The doctor he asked her, the wag, if she made it, or the bees. I s'pose Miss Nell's rather set up with her premium on butter, ain't she? Young Brierly is kinder sweet on her, eh?"

At the other side of the table Tom Brierly was whispering to Nell, "So I see your rag mat took the prize. If it was for sale I should buy it."

"Oh, I'll give it to you, if you want it, Tom," said Nell.

"There's something else I wish you'd give me instead, Nell. Have you tasted these gilly-flowers? What's the matter? You look pale. Any deadly secret on your mind. Make me father confessor, Nell, do! I'm afraid that it doesn't agree with you to take premiums. I'll tell you what, Nell, if you'll marry me, and come up to the Hall to live, I shall think I've drawn the first premium in the country."

"Oh, Tom," gasped Nell, under her breath, "I don't know what to do! I *must* tell somebody! I'm almost wild! I—I didn't take the premium for butter! Somebody has exchanged cards with me. You see, I should never have found it out, but I stamped my butter with a strawberry; and that which took the premium has my card attached to the box, but it is stamped with—well, no matter what; it's different, that's all. It isn't my butter."

"Is that all?" cried Tom. "You gave me such a start! I thought you were going to tell me that your affections were engaged to the deacon, or you'd been changed in your cradle."

"Now don't laugh at me, Tom."

"It's no laughing matter, I can assure you, when a fellow offers his heart and gets nothing back."

"Oh, Tom, what do you want more than I've given you already?"

"You've given me the rag mat, and now I want you. Give some folks an inch, and they'll want *a Nell*."

"But what shall I do about the butter?"

"I'll tell the judges there has been a mistake made—"

"And then she'll know that she has been found out."

"And she ought to know it."

"But it'll hurt her, she'll never be able to hold up her head again. And don't you see, she has been punished already."

"Yes, I dare say she's heartily ashamed of herself. Perhaps you had better let it go, and give the money to the poor?"

"But I do hate to take credit that doesn't belong to me."

However, Mrs. Wheating herself come to the rescue. She went into the town hall to taste the prize butter by means of which poor Amanda had lost her piano.

"Bless my eyes," said she, "that's my Mandy's butter, if I was to die for it! There isn't another lot here stamped with a sheaf of wheat, and I'd take an oath that Mandy's was, though I wasn't fetched in to hear swearing in my father's house. "I'll jest go and get Nell Eustis, and see if she'll own it. And of course Nell was only too glad to resign the troublesome honor of taking the premium, and the judges were informed, and it was finally re-announced that Amanda was the successful competitor, and nobody dreamed how the mistake had come about.

"They allus muddle and mix things at them fairs," explained Mrs. Wheating.

But when Amanda's father began to talk about the piano, Amanda hung fire; she wouldn't hear to it—it cost too much, she hadn't any gift to music—and so the matter dropped. But when Nell fulfilled her dream and married Tom, and went to live at Brierly Hall, she gave Amanda her second-hand piano that had cost Amanda so much.

And, after all, Tom Brierly thinks that it was he who took the premium at the county fair.

A Good and Cheap Boat.

BY OAK.

There is many a boy or young man living by a pond, lake or stream who would like to own a boat. But a first class boat is expensive; and even a common one, as ordinarily constructed, must be carefully put together, or it will be clumsy, leaky, and dangerous.

I am going to try to tell you how any one of ordinary mechanical aptitude can build himself a boat that will be staunch, manageable, and safe. The dimensions I give can, of course, be varied to suit the demand for a larger or smaller boat. The one I shall construct (on paper) will carry two or three persons.

First of all let us make provision for "the crew." To do this make a box of inch or inch and a quarter stuff, eight feet long, two feet wide and one foot high. This box should be carefully joined and well caulked, so as to be water-tight. It will form the open part of the boat, and is to be provided with thwarts when the boat is finished.

Such a box, however, is not a boat, and would make but a sorry appearance were you to attempt to navigate it. Let us try for something rather more "ship shape." Make then, of the same thickness of material, a flat bottom for your boat, fifteen or sixteen feet long, pointed at both ends, and of such width that the corners of the box will just reach its edges. Fasten your box securely to this. Now you have a "box on a raft," but not so weatherly a concern as the old "Monitor" was when she steamed into Hampton Roads. You would still find difficulty in successfully navigating such a craft. We want a boat, not a nondescript.

Well, then, next make a cut water at each end. The same sized stuff will answer. It can be made straight or sloping, just as you fancy.

You have now the body, bottom, and ends of your boat, and it no doubt begins to look a little more shapely. But it needs sides yet. Make these of half-inch stuff, in narrow slips, three or four inches in width. Nail these strips to each cutwater. They will, as you at once see, be bent out into boat shape by the corners of the box. You can, in addition, have two uprights fastened to the bottom of the boat, and so stiffen the whole structure. There is no need, for a reason that will presently appear, of being very particular about the joints.

Now you have a boat with five open spaces—the body, a triangular space at each end, and a space of a few inches on each side; and it will probably leak like a little sieve. Not a very good boat, after all.

"Bide a wee," as the Scotch say. Fill in these open places, except the body, with cork shavings, pressed down tightly. These shavings can be procured for about fifteen cents a pound. Then deck over the top with thin stuff, keeping your deck about two inches below the edges of the box, so that the latter may serve as a "wash-board."

Now you have what I promised you—a good cheap boat. The water will not penetrate the cork, which will give great buoyancy to your craft. If you want a sail boat, it will be better to make the stern square. Such a boat will carry a lateen or felucca sail, being supported by a pole, which is at the same time yard and mast, and is fixed in a "step" at the bows.

Details of finishing must, of course, be left to the builder's ingenuity; but a boat constructed on this general plan will hardly fail to give great satisfaction to her owner and prove serviceable for a long time.—*N. Y. Independent.*

SUMMER MODES.

Materials and Trimmings—Bonnets and Wraps—Dress Designs—Parasols—Coiffures, &c.

[Prepared for the Toledo Blade.]

Paris fashions remain stationary, write Madame Mode's chroniclers from across the waters, and will probably remain so while the present provisional government lasts, which Heaven grant, since should Napoleon IV. ascend the Imperial throne, we may look for the revival of many of the old modes which made bankrupt the courtiers of his mother's late regime, and exerted any but a salutary influence over the followers of Parisian fashions in all parts of the world. While we cannot complain of stagnation in the fashion market, even though our financial horizon continues cloudy, materials, trimmings and designs manifest numerous pleasing changes to distinguish them from past seasons, and these, though generally artistic and novel, present no strikingly radical innovations, therefore it is not difficult to dress fashionable, even though few new wardrobe additions are made, if ingenuity and taste are called into requisition.

MATERIALS AND TRIMMINGS.

Among the former, black grenadines take precedence for dressy season costumes, as they are always elegant and never wrinkle, while summer silks and black silks are standard materials, as usual. In lighter fabrics for the extreme heat, repped piques, percales and organdies retain popularity. For traveling suits, and street costumes for ordinary wear, gray linens in various shades, brown debeges and alpacas are the favorite fabrics, and Lamartine and Byzantine cloths are novelties for mourning suits, where people desire to grieve fashionably. In trimmings, jet has not yet reached its zenith, although the sparkling and beautiful ornamentations composed of this glittering material are threatened with formidable rivals, composed of blue steel, which is manufactured into cut beads and spangles, and will be extensively used as a competition to embroidery. Trimmings like the material of the dress still predominate, and their arrangement partakes of all the styles which have been in vogue for several years past, as ruffles, gathered and pleated, puffings, kilt and side pleatings, scallops, etc., etc.

BONNETS AND WRAPS.

The most popular materials for bonnets are the lighter and more delicate straws and laces. Crape only is worn for mourning bonnets. Their shapes and styles must largely depend upon the arrangement of the hair. The Directoire is stately and adapted for church and ceremonious occasions. The Capote style is very becoming to Misses and young ladies, while for traveling, morning and country wear, a popular shape, which, as far as we can learn, is nameless, consists of an ample crown with brim turned down in front and at the sides, and turned up behind. Jet ornamentations, flowers, and laces are all used profusely in giving the completing touch and finish to bonnets of every design and material. In wraps, black lace sacks for young ladies and shawls and polonaises of the same elegant textures prevail. Tight fitting polonaises and basques, of the same material as the costume with no other wrappings are no longer considered stylish, semi-loose jackets, small dolmans, fichus, scarfs, lace mantles, shawls or sacks are deemed requisite where it is desired to dress and present an exterior appearance *a la mode.*

DRESS DESIGNS.

Among new designs for dresses, the Princess polonaise is mentioned. It is tight fitting and sleeveless, and if desired may be made open in front, over the waist and skirt. The only trimming employed for this garment is a scalloped edge, bound with a lighter shade of the same fabric. It requires to be made of striped goods, and should be worn over a dress with high waist and long sleeves, of plain goods, but assimilating in shade. The belted basque is another novelty, this is rounded in front similar to a blouse waist, with long tabs behind, semi-loose coat sleeves with deep cuffs, and belted with the same material. With it the long apron-front overskirt is worn, which may be embroidered in designs to match the basque, the front and the back of the overskirt, the front and tabs of the back, and the cuffs being embroidered, and both garments are completed by being edged with deep fringe. A demi skirt of black or some different material is usually worn with this costume. Harper's Bazar, of June 6th, contains full descriptions and patterns. Its first effect strikes the eye as somewhat peculiar, the apron being so long and straight, but it grows in beauty as one becomes familiar with it, the back drapery being far more artistic than the elaborate puffings of past seasons. For all full dress occasions long trains are, and probably always will be, worn, and the demi-train is considered requisite for ordinary business costumes. Street costumes should always be worn sufficiently short to escape the ground, and the fashion-makers usually get more blame than they deserve, when long drapery performs the office of street sweeper. The design of all leading modistes is, to loop up long dresses, when they are worn upon the street, and ladies who neglect to do this, are by no means fashionable, but evince that over-cleanliness is not a desirable attribute of their toilets.

PARASOLS—COIFFURES, AC.

The size of the new parasol varies between the sun umbrella and the parasols of preceding seasons. For real use the sun umbrella takes the palm, although the modern parasol is sufficiently large to ward off the sun's heat. Gros grain, pongee, poult de soie, taffeta, and faille, are the popular parasol materials, while laces, jet and silk embroidery, bows of ribbon, and fan shaped silk trimmings are employed as ornamentations.

Coiffures are still very elaborate and cover almost the entire head, beginning an inch and a half or two inches from the forehead, the design being to dress the hair as near the front as possible. Flowers continue to be much worn with full dress coiffures, and where they are selected according to age and complexion, they cannot be excelled in beauty as toillette accessories.

Collars are infinite in shape, and are all worn standing, leaving the neck free, a very seasonable fashion for warm weather. Loose cravats are worn with curved collars. Fichus and scarfs are not losing popularity, but are made of all styles and fabrics, like silk, Sicilienne, crepe de chine, lace, etc., etc. In handkerchiefs point lace borders are being revived, and promise to take precedence over embroidery. Venetian embroidery is much used for trimming lingerie. Breakfast caps of innumerable designs are represented in fashionable literature. They are manufactured of fine Swiss muslin, and are ornamented with ribbons and laces.

MARIAN MAYNARD.

A Wonderful Pistol.

An ingenious chemist in Chicago has invented a very curious pistol. The barrel is made of metal, and the handle is of wood; but it has no lock and therefore requires no trigger. Instead of a bullet, it throws out a cork when it is discharged, so if one is hit he is not injured. It makes a loud report, which is accompanied by a discharge of fire.

The most wonderful thing about this strange pistol is the way it is loaded. It is not charged with gun-powder, nitro-glycerine, gun-cotton or any of the dangerous substances that are generally used to produce an explosion. It is loaded with water; or snow or ice may be used instead of water. You may think that there is nothing about water that will explode; but if you do, you are mistaken. Some of the older readers of this paper have seen the operation of the hydrogen gun, which is charged with oxygen and hydrogen, both of which are contained in water. Their union, which is produced by a spark, makes a loud report, and results in forming water.

In the pistol we were describing, about a teaspoonful of water is placed in the barrel and a piece of the metal sodium is introduced. This is a curious metal. It is of the color of silver, as soft as wax and lighter than water. When exposed to the air it is immediately covered with rust, which is as white as snow. It requires to be kept covered with some substance that contains no oxygen in order to preserve it. For use in this pistol, bits of sodium about as large as buck-shot, are covered with paraffine. One of these, being placed in the barrel of the pistol, moves rapidly over the surface of the water and decomposes it. The oxygen unites with the metal and forms soda, while the hydrogen in the water escapes as a gas and mixes with the oxygen of the air in the tube. During this time sparks of fire fly from the sodium. After a few seconds' time, so much hydrogen is given off as to be in the right proportion to unite with the oxygen. At this time, one of the sparks which is given off by the sodium, causes the two gases to explode with a loud report. The cork which closes the barrel is thrown out with considerable force and fire appears. The experiment begins and ends with water.

By means of the balls of sodium which accompany the pistol, several other curious and instructive experiments may be performed. If a little water be placed in a glass vial or bottle, a sodium ball stuck on a pin fastened in a cork which closes it, and the vial be thrown on its side or roll on the floor, the same operation goes on that we have described in the pistol barrel, and it can be seen. We see the metal flying about on the water as if it were alive; soon there are flashes of fire, and then an explosion follows, which blows out the cork. If the cork be fastened in with wire or with sealing wax, the vial will be broken like a bomb-shell. This is a very pretty experiment, especially if the vial is thrown in a pond or vessel of water. By means of one of these little sodium balls you may do what few can do—"set a pond on fire." The pond, however, must not be a large one. If only a few drops of water be placed in a tin cover or other vessel, where it can be seen, and a sodium ball dropped on it, a beautiful yellow flame will at once appear and continue as long as hydrogen is given off.—*Prairie Farmer.*

A New Life-Saving Apparatus

A new invention has been tried in Paris which is pronounced to render drowning a thing of the past. It consists in the employment of a pneumatic India-rubber tube rolled round the body with a sufficient number of folds to contain the necessary amount of air. This tube is placed concealed in a double envelope forming a shirt. It terminates with a mouthpiece, which shuts with the aid of a simple copper button. The operation is simple in the extreme, and the swimmer or immersed person has enough air for a whole day. When the apparatus comes to diminish in volume, it is easy to expand it again by the principal tube in deep water without any effort or difficulty. The trial was witnessed the other day at the Henry the Fourth Baths, when the inventor, M. Gosselin, showed its properties. He stood upright, the hands raised above the head, when the water did not come above the shoulders; he then floated on his back with his arms crossed. The apparatus can be worn under the clothes like a flannel waist-coat. It extends from the neck to the knees, fastened in front by a row of buttons. It is composed of a double flannel, in the midst of which an India-rubber tube circulates, starting from the top of the chest, ascending the left side of the neck, and following the central line of the back; there it divides in two branches, encircling the thighs as far as the knees. From the central part of the principal tube twelve to fifteen lesser tubes diverge to make the round of the body, and meet in front where the row of buttons is. This improvement on the life-belt is said to be certain to supersede all existing appliances in teaching swimming or saving life from shipwreck.

Mrs. Campbell, relict of Alexander Campbell, is now in Memphis, Tenn., and her health and spirits are excellent.

RELIGIOUS.

The *Methodist* inveighs against official church journalism.

"Pulpit punishers" is the latest elegant emanation from the Chicago *Times.*

There is an H. Ward Beecher in St. Louis, but he's a sole-maker, and not a soul saver, and doesn't count.

A new Reformed Church classis, to be known as the Nebraska classis, is soon to be formed in the west.

The late General Assembly at St. Louis, agreed on an appropriation of $400,000 for the maintenance of Home Missions for the present year, and the further sum of $100,000 as a sustenance fund.

A Kansas judge lets prisoners go on condition that they will give a week's work toward erecting a new church, and new churches are springing up like mushrooms.

Professor Swing, the Chicago "heretic," has been offered $12,000 a year to preach in one of the theatres. It might be an opening whereby he could add several "stars" to his crown of rejoicing.

The first church ever built on this continent was built by Cortez about three centuries ago, on an island near Florida. The foundation and walls are yet partially preserved.

The Moravians have opened a new station, called Ramah, in the northern part of Labrador, where they hope to reach the heathen still remaining in that section of the country.

The great work of advanced churchmen is to divide the dioceses and increase the number of bishops. As in England, it is proposed to have a bishop in each leading city in the Union.

The Presbyterians of the Southwest have been planning a great Southwestern University, to take the place of the various colleges which they have founded. Clarksville, Tennessee, is selected as the place, the city having pledged $188,000 to secure the location.

James Anthony Froude is one of about fifty priests and deacons of the English Church who have relinquished holy orders between August 9, 1870, and July 4, 1873. He was a deacon, and relinquished the office in September, 1872.

The Southern Methodists are said to be the best type of old fashioned Methodism among all the divisions of that body, maintaining more fully that simplicity of life, severity of discipline, and directness in presenting the truths of the gospel.

A late writer, in deploring the degeneracy of the times, says that even "churches, to draw crowds, rent pews and raise revenues, will resort not only to sensationalism in choir and pulpit, but make earth blush and heaven weep over tricks which are degrading, demoralizing, and insulting to all manliness and religion."

At the late session of the Reformed Presbyterian Synod in Philadelphia, resolutions were tabled recommending the use of unfermented wine in celebrating the Lord's Supper, and that total abstinence should be required of persons applying for church membership. A resolution was adopted urging co-operation in the temperance movement.

It is considered a neat thing for a church to furnish its pastor with a parsonage; but the Shawmut Congregational Church, in Boston, has gone farther, and has, after having given the pastor a vacation till September, appropriated $1,000 with which to purchase and fit for him an eligible burial lot.

Pope Pius IX. completed the eighty-second year of his age on the 13th of May. His Holiness received 170,000 letters of congratulation—12,000 of them from Italians—during the one day, and huge baskets, filled with other epistles of the same sort, were being carried to his chamber in the Vatican after he had retired.

The Virginia diocese is one of the strongest Low Church Episcopal dioceses of the country, and the late convention broke ground in favor of revision, by instructing their delegates to the general convention to inquire whether the office for the institution of ministers is in the prayer book legally; and to ask the convention, if this office is not legally in the prayer book, to abolish it.

Methodism in England is increasing. In the year 1870, and for some time previously, the membership, which includes only those whose names are registered in the class book, increased by several thousand yearly. In the year 1871 and 1872 a decrease was reported of about 1,600 for the two years. Last year, however, an increase of about 2,000 was reported, and this year, so far as at present ascertained, a total increase of something over 3,000 will be returned.

An enterprising superintendent of one of our city Sunday schools was engaged last Sunday in catechizing the scholars, varying the usual method by beginning at the end of the catechism. After asking what were the prerequisites for the holy communion and confirmation, and receiving very satisfactory replies, he asked: "And now, boys, tell me what must precede baptism?" Whereupon a lively urchin shouted out, "A baby, sir." Fact; followed by sensation and laughter.

A Good Story on Senator Morrill.

From the Springfield Republican.

A very good story is circulating in Washington at the expense of Mr. Morrill, of Maine. It seems that the Senator was out for a walk Sunday evening. In passing a leading colored church, he was so pleased with the singing that he went in. He had been seated but a few minutes when a colored dignitary approached him, and said in substance that the church was for colored people, and they preferred to be left undisturbed by white people during their services. Mr. Morrill immediately retired. A few days before he had been earnestly working for the passage of the civil rights bill.

Chief Justice Waite.

From the Cincinnati Gazette.

Chief Justice Waite has not been in his seat very long, and yet his name has been mentioned for the Presidency in 1876. We are very sure he will not seek the place. It is even doubtful whether he would accept the nomination, but if the people should decide to go in search of an honest and able man, they would be very likely to find the Chief Justice and ask him some questions on the subject. The objection to taking a man off the bench to run him for the Presidency is the only one that occurs to us in this connection.

A WORD TO WOOD COUNTY REPUBLICANS.

An effort is being made, by a few designing persons, to defeat the Republican party in Wood county by the organization of what they call an anti-license party and the nomination of a county ticket on the 25th inst. The absurdity of such a movement must be apparent on a moment's reflection. The question of license or no license cannot be made a partisan issue at present. It is a distinct proposition, to be voted upon August 18th next, long before any vote can be had for a county ticket nominated on the 25th inst. Suppose "No License" should win the day, what can this new party stand upon? The movement was concocted by two or three young men, who know about as much about politics as they do about the geology of the moon, and yet who aspire to be politicians. The intelligent and ever reliable Republicans of that county can scarcely be led off into this absurdity by such unfledged adventurers.

☞Commencement Exercises of the University of Wooster, will begin at three o'clock on Sunday afternoon, June 21st, with a Baccalaureate sermon by the President, Dr. A. A. E. TAYLOR. On Sunday evening, the annual address before the Brainard Society will be delivered by Prof. FRANCIS L. PATTON, D. D., of Chicago. Rev. JOHN HALL, D. D., of New York, will deliver the annual address before the Literary Society on Tuesday afternoon. On Wednesday the Master's Oration will be delivered by W. R. TAGGART, Esq., of the Class of 1871. There will be twenty-eight graduates. On the Friday following the Commencement, a number of students will start on a trip to Colorado, under the direction of Dr. O. N. STODDARD.

☞The average price of wool throughout Ohio is from 45 to 50 cents per pound. In a few localities prices may go a little below or a little above these figures, but they are exceptional cases, resulting from feverish competition or condition and grade of wool offered.

☞The resolution to prohibit the reading of extracts from the Bible, singing religious hymns, and praying in our public schools, will come up for discussion and action at the next session of the Board of Education.

☞The Napoleon *Signal* pronounces in favor of the re-nomination of General SHERWOOD for Congress.

A Toledo Boy in Colorado—How They Butcher Cattle Out There.

A Toledo lad, aged about twenty years, taking the advice of the late Mr. Greeley, went West recently, stopping at Granada, Colorado. He destroyed the bridges behind him to cut off retreat—that is, he spent his money and on reaching Granada had but fifty cents in his pocket. He found a job at once in the only butcher shop in the place, however, and is well pleased with the country. He says, in a letter to his uncle: "Doctors would starve here, if they depended on people getting sick, for there is no such thing as that here. The only work they get is when a man gets shot or stabbed, and that is pretty often, and it is thought nothing of." In referring to the method of butchering cattle, he says: "We have no slaughter-house to butcher in, but start out on the prairie and take a derrick and all the tools in a wagon, and shoot the cattle wherever we find one that suits. They are wild, and sometimes we have trouble with them, not being able to get in shooting distance, when we mount a horse and lasso them. That just suits me." He will make a capital Colorado "pioneer," showing just the kind of pluck required on the outposts of civilization.

The License Law.

[From the Piqua Journal.]

Had a stringent liquor law been in force in this city during the past twenty-two years, the treasury of Piqua would have received from sixty to seventy-five thousand dollars which has gone directly into the pockets of the sellers, and who will dare say that intemperance would have prevailed to a greater extent under a license system than under "free trade" in liquors which has prevailed during this entire time. In our judgment the "no license" law in our Constitution is legislation directly in the interest of the liquor sellers and against the people. If this clause was not so regarded by those in the liquor interest why is it that the saloon men are found co-operating with the prohibitionists against license in all the principal cities in the State? This is the case in Cincinnati according to the *Gazette*, as well as Cleveland, Columbus, Toledo, and even in our own city. If saloons will exist in spite of laws and all the efforts made against them, in the name of justice and right compel those engaged in the business to pay their full share of taxes into the Treasury for the already over burdened tax-payers, and at the same time hedge them about with wholesome and stringent laws, so that the evils resulting from their establishment may be curtailed to the greatest extent possible. This is demanded by the conservative and good men of the State, and on the 18th of August it will be found that the license clause of the new Constitution will be adopted by a large majority.

State Woman's League.

A Cincinnati Enquirer special from Springfield O., of the 17th inst. says 350 delegates, representing 167 Leagues, are present at the Woman's State Temperance Convention. The following resolution was passed:

Resolved, That we will not as partisans, but as Christian citizens, oppose the giant evil of intemperance by personal, social and political influence by the press, pulpit, speech and prayer.

To Maimed Soldiers.

On the 17th of March the Senate passed a bill which provides that all persons who are now entitled to pensions under existing laws, and who have lost an arm at or above the elbow, shall be entitled to $24 per month. Upon reaching the House the bill was amended so as to include those who had lost a leg above the knee. Through a private letter from General SHERWOOD we are informed that the matter was referred to a Conference Committee, and the Committee have agreed to the amendment. General SHERWOOD says in conclusion:

"Now you and all others who have lost a leg above the knee are entitled to $24. This is right, and what I have been for. The conference report has not yet been agreed to by both Houses, but there will be no trouble about it."

A SERIOUS LOSS.—The Treasurer and Librarian of the Ohio State Medical Association, Dr. GRAY, gives notice that some one has by mistake carried away his copy of the transactions of this Society for 1872, in which he had corrections of the catalogue marked, from data, which cannot be obtained from any other source. Whoever has it will confer a favor, not only upon him, but also upon the Society, by returning it immediately by express to Dr. S. S. GRAY, Piqua, O.

STATE MEDICINE AND PUBLIC HYGIENE.

A Paper Read Before the Ohio State Medical Society, by the Chairman of the "Committee on State Medicine and Public Hygiene" W. W. Jones, M. D., Toledo, O.

The following is an important paper read before the Ohio State Medical Association, at its recent annual meeting in this city, by Dr. W. W. JONES, of our city:

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN:—In reading over the reports of the various Medical Societies of the country, one cannot but be impressed with conservative views entertained by many of the leading minds of our profession, upon the subject of State Medicine and public hygiene. In the report made to this Society last year, the author (while deprecating the fact), gives his opinion that our form of government, and the characteristics of our people are such as to retard desirable progress upon this subject. Another element of this conservatism is found in the dislike (common among the members of the profession), to associate medical truth with the partisan politics of the country, and a fear that governmental co-operation would, through this influence, result in failure to advance the true interests of science.

However much we may be influenced by these considerations, we should not forget the true mission of our profession, viz: to prevent as well as cure disease; and that although impediments to progress of this kind may exist in the very nature of our institutions and form of government, yet the direct stimulus to intellectual activity which is promoted by that form of government, will also tend to a higher appreciation among the masses of the benefits to be derived from such action, and encourage greater progress in those investigations which shall lead to lasting benefits to humanity.

It is not the intention of the author in this paper to enter into a detail of the practical workings of a State Board of Health, preventive medicine, or statutory enactments incident to State medicine, but simply to set forth some of the advantages which may be derived from proper State and national organization.

This subject will ever expand as we go onward, which will be only step by step, and we can hope to reap only a partial harvest from the seed which we sow. "Life is short, Art is long." Short belongs to us, long applies to State Medicine and public Hygiene.

If we define State Medicine and public Hygiene to be "the protection of the public from the causes of disease by the enactment and enforcing of sanitary laws," we shall only partially lay the basis for that broad field of investigation and research which comprehends not only the different departments of medical science, but is intimately connected with the various elements of the physical world around us.

Our profession have been for many years educating the people to the necessity for greater knowledge of the causes of disease in order that they may be avoided. In most of our cities Boards of Health have been organized; and in some few of the States, State Boards of Health have been created. These institutions have paved the way for the application of the knowledge of the causes of disease, so as to materially curtail the death rate in all the great cities: Unfortunately the United States census presents no statistics upon which to base the statement (which accords with my observations) that the mortality in the rural districts of this country has kept stationary within the past two decades, while decided progress has been made in cities towards prolonging life.

The necessity of proper sewerage and disinfection is well understood, and this problem may be said to have been worked out, so far as it relates to cities. Although much has been learned concerning the necessity and best means of ventilation, much remains unlearned. Wherever boards of health in cities have found causes of disease existing, they have zealously gone to work to remove them, resorting to compulsory action when clothed by law with the power to do so; and it is to their efforts mainly, that compulsory vaccination (so necessary to the protection of communities) has been anywhere enforced.

There are many causes of disease that seem to elude individual effort to trace them out, and mortuary statistics only give the range of their fatality without drawing aside the veil which enshrouds the hidden cause which produces them. Among these may be mentioned epidemic and endemic diseases. The natural history of the former, although they constitute the scourges of mankind, has scarcely yet been written, much less have their causes been traced. Among the latter, remittent and intermittent fever, from its prevalence, demands that we should no longer grope with that *ignis fatuus* malaria, which has been ever present and never found.

Many of these causes can only be eliminated by such combinations as can be afforded by the State through its public boards of health. A prominent member of this society in 1867 obtained one of the prizes before the American Medical Association for an essay upon the subject of the "causes of remittent and intermittent fever," basing his proofs upon the facts derived from army statistics and his own personal observations. Ever since that time I have attributed my own exemption from that disease to the hints contained in that paper, and a short time since I was reminded of the truths set forth in that essay, on meeting with a physician who commenced practice in this valley in 1816. A young physician to whom I introduced him remarked, "how is it doctor that you preserved your health and longevity so long in the Maumee Valley?" "Oh," said he, "the story is very simple, it was a flannel shirt." Not having read Dr. Black's paper the young doctor could not properly appreciate that the old gentleman had acquired immunity from ague by protecting his person from the effects of extreme thermometric oscillation.

Our profession have always exerted themselves to aid in tracing out the causes of disease, and we may confidentially say that the physician, if provided with blanks by a health officer,, with a request to note down his cases of any particular disease, with time, place, and any other desirable particulars concerning them, to be tabulated with others in the same locality, would willingly record his observations; and we would soon obtain a mass of facts leading to the discovery of the causes of disease, which will enable humanity to avoid them. The mortuary statistics accumulated by boards of health have their value, but a far greater one may be realized by the combined observations of cases of disease at given times and places.

It has become an establised truism, that the average civilization of a people may be estimated according to the capacity of its public men, and the character of the laws which are enacted and enforced, and that laws made in advance of public sentiment (in a free country like ours) are only feebly enforced, or not enforced at all. So with sanitary laws, without the necessary knowledge on the part of the people to appreciate them, they would remain as dead letter upon the statute books. But this condition of society only exists to a limited extent in this country. The people of our cities; have learned the value of their health organizations, and willingly encourage, and confer extraordinary power upon them, when necessary to make them efficient. So tenacious have they become in the removal of nuisances which are calculated to produce disease, as in some instances to outstrip the health organizations by summary action. A noted instance of riot occurred in this city, a short time since, because of a difference of opinion existing between the people of one of the Wards and the Board of Health, upon the propriety of draining a pond of standing water in midsummer. Under such circumstance, as might be expected, the people had their way, and the Board was compelled to cover the exposed surface with earth to prevent a greater calamity befalling them.

It has taken but little time to demonstrate that tecnological schools have returned, by the discoveries made by their alumni in the arts, and their application to the various industries of the country, a hundred-fold to the wealth of the State, where one has been expended in their support. If we reckon human life and human happiness (which can only be attained through health) as having a fixed value in dollars and cents, it will be easy to demonstrate from statistical records the increase of longevity, as well as the greater immunity from disease, which will result from the enforcement of sanitary laws.

The wide-spread influences which constitute the causes of disease, renders the action of local boards of health, acting independently of each other, of but trifling account, in comparison to what they may become when connected with a State and National bureau, where observations recorded over large areas could be compared and summed up. This may be aptly compared to the value of the U. S. meteorological reports over the country, without Old Probabilities in Washington to tabulate and figure out the storms.

At the recent meeting of the American Medical Association in Detroit, the reports received from nearly every State in the Union urged the necessity for State action, in the establishment of local and State boards of health, while a respectable minority opposed a National board until they had become more generally organized in the States.

The results obtained by the States that had established them, as evidenced by the reports to this association, were highly gratifying and satisfactory, though none had been in operation more than five or six years, and a majority only one or two, yet progress had been made commensurate with the important interests involved in the life and health of the people.

In most of the States where these boards have been established, they consist of a number of members, and are vested with power to summarily abate nuisances and suppress any business unless it be carried on so as not to be destructive of life or health. In this State these powers are conferred by statute upon local boards for cities and towns to be exercised at their discretion, according to the exigencies which may arise. This is as it should be, for it cannot be expected that a State board will be ubiquitous or accomplish more than general results, without making themselves amendable to the charge of meddlesomeness, and perhaps doing injury to the cause in which they are engaged.

All that is desirable to be accomplished in this State, would be the establishment of a Sanitary Bureau, at the head of which should be a competent officer, to whom all local boards of health should report, and the power to organize local boards of health should be extended to county and township organizations.

The study of sanitary science has become one of the necessities of modern civilization; and if it is a necessary element of culture for the few, and of safety and happiness for the many, why not open wide the doors to this avenue along which comes happiness for the great mass of the people, rich and poor alike; by enforcing its study as one of the necessary branches to be taught in the public school. The child will learn it as easily as the lessons of grammar and arithmetic. If it be said, there are no text books, we may reply that text books will follow the demand as surely as corn find its way to a famished, stricken people.

By no other means can we as certainly benefit our race, forward the interest of humanity, and discourage quackery in its many protean forms, as by the proper education of the youth in sanitary science. Viewing it in this light, this subject becomes a part of State Medicine. I know of no reforms better calculated to do good, than that which will tend to teach mankind how to avoid the causes of disease and death. To our profession is committed the learning and habits of thought, which can best appreciate and teach the people the necessity for this knowledge. Connected as we are through all the ramifications of society, with the social life of the people; in no better manner can we testify to the unselfish devotion which characterizes the true physician, than by extending our aid towards those movements which shall permanently benefit *all humanity*, and which constitute at once the essence of true patriotism, without expectation of recompense more than having contributed to the welfare of the State.

Another means of popularizing and elucidating this subject will be found in organizing local public health associations, for the discussion and dissemination of information upon the subject of individual and public health, which may be made auxilliary to State and national societies.

The importance of this, as one of the great elements in the progress of social science, needs only to be considered in its bearings upon the welfare of the race to be duly appreciated. To you gentleman who are every day familiar with the influence which poor health and disease exercises not only upon the happiness, but the judgment of moral and intellectual subjects, it is unnecessary to say more.

The advanced minds of the State have long since appreciated the need of a state organization or bureau of health; and the people will now gladly hail any efforts on the part of our legislators to establish and maintain any organization which is calculated to promote the health and longevity of the inhabitants of Ohio.

The legislator who objects to it on account of its costs, places the life of his constituent in the balance to be weiged with money. The statesman who cannot appreciate its necessity, hardly comes up to the average civilization which characterizes the people of our State.

SUPREME COURT OF OHIO.

December Term, 1873.

TUESDAY, June 16, 1874.

GENERAL DOCKET.

No. 61. Robert C. Corwin v. Simon Suydam. Error to the Supreme Court of Cincinnati.

Welch, J.

1. An appropriation of partnership assets by one partner without the assent of his co-partners, in satisfaction or security of his private debt, in the absence of proof to the contrary is presumed to be fraudulent and collusive, as against the other members of the firm, and may by them be set aside, this presumption, however, is not conclusive, but may be rebutted.

2. Where the sole acting member of a dissolved partnership, with full power to dispose of its property and pay its debts, himself became a creditor of the firm, by advancing his private funds in payment of its debts, and then in good faith and with no intention to defraud the company, disposed of the property of the firm to an amount less than the sum so due him, in satisfaction of a debt due from him to a third person, who received the same in like good faith, and in the belief that such sale was authorized by the firm—Held: That this disposition of the property cannot be avoided by another member of the firm, it appearing that all the outside debts of the firm are paid, or secured, and that there is nothing due to such other member of the firm, unless he includes in his account against it a part of the same claim of A upon the firm, transferred by A to him in satisfaction of a debt due to him from A.

Judgment reversed. (Decree to be taken so modified as to discharge Corwin.)

No 107. Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad company, v. Lucius M. Rose et al. Error to the District Court of Allen county.

Day, C. J.:

The owner of a piece of land agreed in writing, to convey it to a railroad company for depot purposes, on condition that it should be occupied for the western part of the company's depot grounds, and a part of the usual depot buildings be erected thereon. It was then expected that the other part of the depot grounds and buildings would be located across a street adjoining the ground, to be conveyed to the east, but nothing was said in the agreement about the location of the eastern part of the depot grounds and buildings. The company caused to be erected and sustained on said piece of ground, a warehouse for the accommodation of the public in doing business on the road, and constructed thereon facilities for loading and unloading live stock, coal and lumber; but erected the principal depot buildings forty rods east of said piece of land—Held: That the company had complied with the conditions of the agreement, and was entitled to hold the land.

Judgment reversed and cause remanded. Stone and White, J.J., dissented.

MOTION DOCKET.

No. 259. Wilber F. Gildersleeve et al. v. Jerome B. Burrows et al. Motion for leave to file a petition in error to the District Court of Lake county.

By the Court:

In an action by the assignees of a judgment against the debtor and others to subject equities to the satisfaction of the judgment, the judgment debtor set up in his answer, by way of set-off, an indebtedness to him from the judgment creditor accruing before the assignment to the plaintiff. Held, That the judgment creditor was a necessary party to the issue thus tendered by the defendant in his answered: And quere? Whether in such case, in order to constitute an equitable set-off, an allegation of the insolvency of the judgment creditor, or other circumstance of equitable cognizance, is not necessary.

Motion overruled.

NEW OFFICERS OF THE ORPHANS' HOME.—The annual election of officers of the Orphans' Home occurred Wednesday, with the following result:

President, Mrs. M. D. Carrington; Vice President, Mrs. William Baker; Secretary, Mrs. J. J. Barker; Treasurer, Mrs. C. R. Messinger; Finance Committee, Mrs. C. R. Messinger, Miss Cannie Mott, Mrs. J. B. Carson, Mrs. William Baker, Mrs. B. B. Barney; Reference Committee, Mrs. A. D. Pelton, Mrs. William Cummings, Mrs. F. Eaton, Mrs. E. Hamilton, Miss Lucy Brown, Miss J. A. E. McConnell; Supply Committee, Mrs. F. Eaton, Mrs. William St. John, Miss Cannie Mott, Mrs. J. J. Barker; Sewing Committee, Mrs. J. M. Gloyd, Mrs. J. K. Secor, and Mrs. S. L. Burnap.

MATRIMONIAL.—The BLADE has already published the formal announcement of the marriage, on the 17th inst., at the residence of the bride's mother, of Major EDWIN S. PLATT and Miss LYDA SUYDAM, daughter of the late SIMON SUYDAM. The Major has long been a skeptic in regard to the matrimonial creed, but we are satisfied that he has put his faith into the care of one whose companionship will convince him most thoroughly, that it is not good for man to be alone. The newly wedded pair departed on the same day for the far West, in whose bracing climate we trust they may find both happiness and health.

IN COUNCIL ASSEMBLED.

The Annual Convention of the State Medical Association—Yesterday's Excursion to Put-In-Bay—Election of Officers—Today's Session of the Society.

Shortly after one o'clock Wednesday afternoon the steamer *Gazelle* left her moorings, and started for the Islands with the Ohio State Medical Association on board. Everybody and everything seemed determined and arranged that the trip might be thoroughly pleasant. When fairly outside of "Turtle Light," the Association was called to order by the President, and election of officers was conducted with the following result:

NEW OFFICERS.

President—W. W. Jones, Toledo, 78 votes; C. P. Landon, Westerville, 10; E. H. Hyatt, Delaware, 20; On motion Dr. Jones was declared unanimously elected:

1st Vice-President—C. P. Landon, of Westerville.

2d Vice-President—A. C. McLaughlin, of Fremont.

3d Vice-President—N. Gay, of Columbus.

4th Vice-President—E. W. Howard, of Akron.

On motion the Secretary cast the vote of the Association for the candidates who were declarrd elected.

Treasurer and Librarian—S. S. Gray, of Piqua.

The ballot for Treasurer and Librarien were likewise cast by the Secretary, and Dr. Gray declared elected.

Secretaries—T. O. Edwards, Lancaster, 54; J. W. Haddock, Cincinnati, 65; E. Jennings, Dayton, 38. Upon motion of Dr. Edwards, Drs. Haddock and Jennings were declared unanimously elected.

Committee on Admission—E.J. McCollum, Seneca county; W. H. Mussy, Cincinnati; J. Harmon, Warren; W.T. Constant, Delaware, and W. B. Davis, Cincinnati. The vote was cast by the Secretary in the usual manner.

A RESOLUTION OF THANKS.

Dr. Mussy offered a resolution of thanks to the Toledo Medical Society, and also to the citizens of Toledo, for the very cordial and royal manner of the reception and entertainment of the State Medical Society, which was carried unanimously. Professor J. T. Whittaker, Cincinnati, read a paper on the treatment of *amenorhoe bo Faridayzation*, giving the successful results in a case in his own practice. C. S. Muscroft, Cincinnati, read a carefully prepared and illustrated paper upon a case of *osteo sarcoma* of the superior maxillary.

J. C. Hubbard, Ashtabula, presented a resolution regarding the compensation of Railroad surgeons, which was made a special topic for consideration this morning.

Professor W. J. Scott, Cleveland, called the attention of the Committee on Medical Ethics to the fact that Dr. W. L. Peek, lately of the Central Lunatic Asylum, Columbus, had violated the code of ethics in the association of himself with the "Sanitarian Institution" of Cincinnati, under Homeopathic control.

The Society adjourned till 9 o'clock this morning, to meet in Odd Fellows' Hall.

AT THE ISLAND.

The excursionists reached Put-in-Bay about 4 o'clock P. M., and proceeded to Hunker's, where a fine collation was spread in the yard. After some little time spent in various ways, they re-embarked, going nearly to Middle Bass Island, then steamed towards this city. The Great Western Quadrille Band supplied the music for those who wished to dance. The entire Band accompanied the excursion, and at intervals performed in their usually excellent manner, selected airs appropriate to the occasion. The steamer Gazelle was found to be a most excellent and suitable vessel; the officers were courteous and obliging, and her accommodations are adequate for nearly every occasion that may call for her services.

NEW MEMBERS ADMITTED THE SECOND DAY

J. W. Goodson, Bellvue; J. W. Underhill, Cincinnati; C. E. Tupper, Ottowa, Putnam county; Wm. Goodlove, Monterey; S. B. Hiner, Lima; H. W. Kitchen, Cleveland; M. Ameck, Cincinnati; J. W. Craig, Mansfield; Philo E. Jones, Wauseon; F. D. Beach, Alton, Franklin county; Jno. M. Corey, Fremont; Geo. L. Hoege, Fostoria; Jas. Coldham, Toledo.

THIRD DAY.

Society was called to order by the President at 9 o'clock. Minutes read and approved.

Dr. S. C. Hubbard offered the resolution which was made the special order of this morning, viz:

WHEREAS, certain Railroad Companies in this State have announced their intention to pay for surgical and medical services in "passes" only. Therefore, it is

Resolved, By this Society, that acquiescence to such terms is detrimental to the dignity and liberty of medical men, when called as witnesses and experts in courts of justice and on other occasions, and that it is dictatorial and unjust, and that this Society emphatically condemn it.

The resolution was carried.

ALCOHOL AS A MEDICINE.

Dr. Mussy offered the following preamble and resolutions:

WHEREAS, The use of intoxicating drinks is an evil of alarming magnitude, to the State, to the community, to the family, and to the individual; being the most fruitful source of crime, of improvident living, of domestic unhappiness and of personal degradation; and

WHEREAS, The use of alcohol as a medicine is often injurious and unnecessary, and

WHEREAS, It is the obligation and privilege of the good citizen and philanthropist to protect the interests of the body politic; to promote good order, industry and happiness, and to rescue the victims of vice from its influence; therefore

Resolved, That we will use our influence against the use of intoxicating drinks as beverages.

Resolved, That we deplore the excessive use of alcohol as medicine, and that we will use our influence to limit it to calls of urgency.

After considerable discussion of the preamble and resolutions *pro* and *con*, they were carried. A paper by D. J. Snyder, M. D., Scio, O., upon the "Use of Ergot in Puerpal convulsions," was "read by its title" and referred to the Committee on Publications, and ordered to be printed.

Dr. Russell, Mt. Vernon, Chairman of the Committee, read a paper on "Inebriate Asylums," which was referred to the Committee on Publication, with instructions to print.

Dr. A. T. Keyt, Walnut Hills, Cincinnati, read an able paper on "Diseases of the Heart." Referred to the Committee of Publications, with instructions to print.

The place of the next annual meeting was determined to be at Put-in-Bay, on the second Tuesday in June.

Dr. S. S. Scoville, Lebanon, read a paper on "Disease of the Spleen." The paper was well received and referred to the Committee on Publications with orders to print.

Dr. C. E. Slocum, Defiance, offered a paper entitled "Cerebral Affections as a cause of sudden death of the Parturient Female," with a case of cerebral hemorrhage, which was read by its title and referred to the Committee on Publication, with orders to print.

NEW MEMBERS RECEIVED THIRD DAY.

E. B. Root, Painsville; R. A. Severance, Bellvue; Joel E. Whiteman, Mt. Hope; A. S. Metzler, Buena Vista; Frank M. Galers, De Graff, Logan county; Wm. Cherry, Toledo; Henry G. Cornwell; Youngstown; W. B. Carson, McComb; G. A. Dean, McComb; J. N. Runyan, West Unity; A. M. Wilbur, West Unity; M. N. Denman, West Unity.

The report of the Finance Committee was adopted.

Dr. J. W. Russell, of Mt. Vernon, read a paper on "Urinalysis," showing great research and careful observation. It was referred to the Committee on Publication, with orders to print.

The report of Dr. S. S. Gray, of Piqua, of Treasurer and Librarian was read, received and referred to the Finance Committee for action.

A motion was made and carried that Dr. Mussy, of Cincinnati, be requested to furnish his article on "Electrolysis" in writing, and that when furnished, the Committee on Publication to print it.

Dr. Hyatt, Chairman of Committee on Obituaries, asked for, and was granted further time for his report, which will be sent to Committee on Publication when completed, and printed by them.

Dr. S. F. Forbes, Toledo, read a volunteer paper, entitled "A new Amputation through the Foot," which was referred to Committee on Publication, with instructions to print. Drs. Murray and Scott spoke in terms of commendation of the operation. The Association was deeply interested, and regarded the operation as being a valuable addition to surgical practice.

Adjourned till 2 o'clock.

The following committees for the ensuing year, were announced, viz:

EXECUTIVE—A. H. Agard, W. J. Scott, S. S. Thorn, A. Dunlap, H. J. Donahoe.

PUBLICATION—Tom O. Edwards, Jr., J. W. Haddock, E. Jennings, W. W. Dawson, I. H. Clark.

Medical Societies.—W. T. Ridenour, John Bennett, W. Carson, A. C. McLaughlin.

Finance.—T. G. McEbright, J. G. McCulloch, D. B. Smith, H. N. Schetzler, E. H. Hyatt.

Delegates to American Medical Association—C. P. Landon, Westerville; A. J. Longfellow, W. J. Scott, Cleveland; Jno. M. Corey, Fremont; W. W. Elsberry, Georgetown; Geo. S. Courtright, Lithopolis; E. W. Howard, Thos. McEbright, Akron; W. W. Jones, Toledo; W. H. Mussy, R. Bartholopo, Cincinnati; H. J. Herrick, X. S. Scott, Cleveland; E. H. Hyatt, Delaware; Chas. E. Slocum, Defiance; G. C. E. Weber, Cleveland; S. Woodruff, Alton; J. A. Wilkins, Delta; S. F. Forbes, Toledo; J. C. Reeve, Dayton; A. T. Key, Walnut Hills, Cincinnati; E. Jennings, Dayton; T. P. Bishop, Delta;

Special Committee—W. B. Davis, Medical Examination for Life Insurance; D. A. Morse, nervous and mental diseases; A. McBride, pessaries; X. C. Scott, opthalmology; J. H. Buchner, astigmaterism; W. S Scott, nervous diseases; D. B. Smith, cataract; J. N. Hines, history of perepheral nerve terminations; G. C. E. Weber, surgery; H. J. Herrick, capacity for repair of injuries and diseases in the human system; J. B. Hough, nature of the evidence of spontaneous generation; W. T. Ridenour, relation of regular medicine to the patheis of the day; G. E. Walton, mineral springs of this and other countries; Roberts Barthalow, nervous diseases; W. J. Conkin, puerpal fever; W. W. Dawson, surgery; T. A. Reding, obstetrics; Jonathan Morris, epidemic mal-presentations; A. G. Stevenson, small pox; G. S. Stein, epidemic diseases; R. Gundry, puerpal insanity; D. D. Bramble, exsection of the hip joint; N. Gay, consumption in the Ohio Penitentiary.

A. Dunlap, Ovariotomy; T. D. Davis, Muscæ Volitantes; W. Carson, Chronic Diseases of the Lungs.

On motion of Dr. Jones, H. Conant, a practitioner in Maumee Valley since 1861, was made an honorary member of this Society.

On motion of Dr. Edwards, the Secretary, a vote of thanks was given to the Odd Fellows, who gratuitously furnished the hall for the meetings of this Society.

A paper from Dr. Holey, on "Trichnosis," was read and referred to the Committee on Publication, and ordered to be printed.

Dr. Slocum read a paper on "Cerebral Hemorhage," which was referred to the Committee on Publication and ordered printed.

Dr. Scott read a paper consisting of notes of cases he has observed of nervous diseases of Railroad employes, for the purpose of hearing criticisms from the Association.

The regular business of the Society being concluded, the Association engaged in desultory discussions of matters personal and professional which incidentally came up, but were not finished as we go to press.

The members will disperse this evening; all feel that the meeting has been profitable and pleasing, and will carry home warm rememorances of this meeting in Toledo.

TRICHINOSIS.

A Whole Family Suffering from this Dreadful Disease—Death of Two Persons—Post Mortem Examinations.

At this season of the year the papers all over the country contain accounts of deaths from that most terrible of all diseases, Trichinosis. Until recently there have been no instances or fears of it in our city, but when at length it made its appearance, it came with awful certainty.

About seven weeks ago a German named EILESS, who lives at No. 172 Missouri street near Division, bought two pounds of pork sausage meat from a butcher who keeps a shop on the corner of Division and Missouri streets. The purchase was made in the evening, and on the following morning the meat was eaten, without being thoroughly cooked. In about an hour after the meal Mr. EILESS was taken with a violent diarrhœa and vomited very hard. This was followed by a severe fit of sickness, which has prostrated him ever since. A day or two after Mr. E. was taken sick his wife and little son were also struck down by the terrible disease. The best medical aid in the city was called in to help the sufferers, but without avail. One physician who was called gave the sick ones some medicine, and on returning on the following day found them very much worse. He took the medicine that he had left and departed, and did not appear again, until a few days ago, when he came and asked where the little boy, who had died a short time before, was buried. What he wanted that information for, no one knows.

Day after day Mr. and Mrs. EILESS remained in the same low state, with the doctors trying every remedy known to medical science to avert the end they knew was surely coming. Gradually, while Mr. E. remained in the same state, his wife grew weaker and weaker, until Thursday afternoon she died.

Several pieces of flesh have have been cut from Mr. E.'s leg and examined with a microscope, but nothing could be seen. A post mortem examination was held on the body of the woman yesterday afternoon, and pieces of her flesh and muscles will, in a day or two, after they have become slightly putrified, be examined, in order to ascertain the nature of the disease, and, if possible, to find some means to remedy the ravages of the insect.

The body of the unfortunate woman presents a most ghastly appearance, being swollen to nearly twice its natural size, and having black and white spots all over it. At the present writing Mr. E. is a very little better, although there are but slight hopes of his recovery.

THE TOLEDO DRIVING PARK.—Mr. GEORGE FISHER has gone to considerable expense in fitting up a new driving park on the site of the old one, and by good judges it is pronounced equal to any in the State. It is more easy of access than heretofore, as the street cars now run within a square of the grounds. On Tuesday and Wednesday of next week the park will be opened with a series of races, for which a number of good horses have been entered. It will occur three days before the Cleveland meeting, and a record made here will not bar horses at Cleveland. The following is the programme:

First day—Premium No. 1, $100—For horses five years old and under. First, $50; second, $35; third, $15.

Premium No. 2, $100—For horses that never trotted better than 3:00. First, $50; second, $35; third, $15.

Premium No. 3, $100—For horses that never trotted better than 2:40. First, $50; second, $35; third, $15.

Second Day—Premium No. 4, $85—For horses that never trotted for money. First, suit of clothes, (blanket and hood), valued at $50; second, $25; third, whip, valued at $10.

Premium No. 5, $100—For horses that never trotted better than 2:50. First, $50; second, $35; third, $15.

Premium No. 6, $200—Double team trot. First, fine double harness, valued at $125; second, $50; third, $25.

Nos. 1 and 4 races will be called promptly at 10 o'clock A. M.; Nos. 2, 3, 5, and 6 will be called at 1:30 P. M.

Entries will close Monday, June 22d, at 9 P. M. Entrance fee 10 per cent. of purse.

A horse distancing the field will be entitled to first premium only.

All the above races are three in five, to harness, to be governed by the rules of the National Trotting Association.

A FINE VESSEL.—One of the finest specimens of naval architecture that we have seen is the new schr. *Lilly Hamilton*, hailing from Port Burwell, Ontario, and now on her maiden voyage. She is a credit to her builder, G. W. BONTINE, and to her owners, WM. YOUELL & CO. and WM. H. HAMILTON, of Port Burwell. Her cost is $25,000 gold; capacity, 22,000 bu. grain; through Welland Canal, 20,000@21,000; length over all, 137 ft.; beam 26 ft. 2 in.; depth of hold, 11 ft. 1 in. Has 3 masts, schooner rigged, with topsail; draws 4 ft. 6 in. light; is 320 tons burthen, Canadian measurement. She is fitted for the timber as well the grain trade, and in her construction especial care has been taken to secure strength as well as beauty, it being the intention of her owners to place her in the ocean service.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.—The following parties obtained marriage licenses at the office of the Probate Judge, during the past week:

Wm. H. Edwards and Anna Benton.
Christian Young and Mary Smith.
J. D. Cartwright and Ida M. Dickinson.
Frank Betram and Louise Hagenburg.
John F. Schroeder and Florence Kamper.
Leonard Smith and Mary Goetz.
Wm. Laidlaw and Frances L. Knapp.
E. S. Platt and Lida Suydam.
Fred Littin and Barbara Wolfe.
Andrew Lorensen and Johanna Jansen.

TOLEDO DISTRICT CONFERENCE.

Summary of Proceedings—Sunday School and Temperance Meetings.

The semi-annual Conference for the Toledo District assembled in Defiance, on Tuesday, and adjourned at noon yesterday. District Conferences are a new feature of the Methodist economy, provision for their origin having been made only at the last General Conference, which met in Brooklyn in 1872.

They are composed of the travelling and local preachers, exhorters, district stewards and Sabbath school superintendents of the territory embraced in what is called a district, and meet twice a year. The duties assigned to these conferences bears nearly the same relation to the district as those of the annual conferences to the territory embraced in their supervision. The character, gifts, and usefulness of the local preachers and exhorters are examined, licenses are granted or refused, according to circumstances, and work assigned to each. This new institution of the Church is, as yet, an experiment, and in many parts of the country is in a comparatively embryotic state, but, judging from a careful observation of the proceedings of the Conference just adjourned at Defiance, we have no hesitation in affirming that this latest accession to Methodist machinery bids fair to fulfil the most sanguine expectations of its inventors and tenders.

Wednesday forenoon was occupied in receiving reports from preachers in charge, embracing the spiritual, financial, Sabbath School and temperance interests of the district. These reports were in the main very satisfactory, and revealed a gratifying progress in the several departments mentioned. The temperance cause appears to be in good hands.

The Sunday School meeting in the afternoon was addressed by Mr. CHAS. DOUGLASS, Mr. BROWN, and Mr. J. W. HIETT, the two latter on the best method of management, and the former on the lack of Bible knowledge, and the very inadequate arrangements for the remedy of that defect. At the conclusion of their remarks the speakers were plied with questions on every conceivable subject connected with Sunday School labor. Much interest was manifested. Mr. BROWN is the Superintendant of a country school almost in the woods, some of whose scholars have to travel four miles, sometimes through rich, sticky mud, sometimes through deep snow, and sometimes through the scorching rays of the sun and the blinding dust, and yet, such is the enthusiastic interest of the settlement in Sunday school labor that Mr. B. reported 116 members, and that every adult member of the church was a member of the school. If that was the rule in Toledo—well, it would be very different from what it is.

The examination of "character, gifts, and usefulness," resulted in withholding the licenses of four local preachers, for various reasons—one, especially, in consequence of objections to several doctrines which the Methodists, from the beginning, have regarded as Scriptural and of vital importance. It was a matter of expressed surprise that a person entertaining theological views so diametrically opposed to the faith of the church, should apply for license to preach in its pulpits.

The temperance meeting Wednesday evening was large and enthusiastic. Addresses were delivered by Revs. Mr. COREY and Dr. DONELSON, of Toledo, LOVE, of Perrysburg, JONES, of Findlay, and RICHARDSON, of Maumee. Mr. JONES made a very effective argument against license. It was nearly eleven o'clock when the meeting closed, and the interest was well sustained to the last.

The closing hours of the conference Thursday afternoon were spent in miscellaneous business and devotional exercises, a discussion on pastoral work, led by Dr. DONELSON, and a free conversation on the approaching camp meeting at Lake Side.

Rev. L. A. BELT, the Elder of the District, presided, and by his judicious management, contributed in no small degree to its success. Mr. BELT is thought to have once had some misgivings of the necessity or utility of District Conferences, but his conduct of the one just terminated afforded proof that if they fail to realize the hopes of the church, the fault shall not lie at his door. Broadway Church, Toledo, was selected as the place for the next Conference. We append the resolutions on temperance, as adopted by the Conference:

Resolved, 1. That we believe the time has fully come for a thorough organization of the friends of temperance.

2. That we pledge ourselves to a faithful use of the means by which the temperance cause may be promoted, prominent among which are prayer, preaching, lecturing on the subject, circulating temperance literature, and the enforcement of the excellent provisions of our discipline on the subject.

3. That we will actively encourage the enforcement of the laws of the State which restrict the traffic of intoxicating liquors.

4. That we are opposed to the license system, and trust that the proposed amendment to the Constitution of this State, conferring the power to grant license upon the Legislature, may be defeated by the people.

5. That we thankfully recognize the Providence of God in the great recent awakening upon this subject, and welcome the co-operation of woman in this reform.

UNITED STATES COURT.—In the case of Robey vs. Clary & Martin, on trial Friday, in the U. S. District Court, upon a petition in bankruptcy, the jury rendered a verdict in favor of the plaintiffs.

The next case taken up was that of James Morse vs. L. Tanke, also based upon a petition in bankruptcy. It is set forth in the petition of the plaintiff that the respondent had attempted to evade the payment of notes due the plaintiff amounting to $731.18 by the transfer of his stock of goods to a special creditor. The defense set forth that under a judgment awarded Eastern creditors for $500, goods had been levied on to the value of double that amount, and that the special creditor referred to, had satisfied the judgment and held the goods. A verdict for the plaintiff, directing an adjudication of bankruptcy against the defendant, was rendered at 10 o'clock Friday night.

In the case of Chas. H. Swain et al assignees in bankruptcy of Messrs. Kraus & Smith, vs. The Second National Bank (which was terminated this week in this court by a verdict for the defendant), a bill of exceptions has been filed.

An order for the sale of the property of Messrs. Kraus & Smith, except such as was transferred to the County Treasurer, has issued from the Court.

A *sine die* adjournment was had, late Friday night.

COMMON PLEAS COURT.—In the case of J Kerns *vs.* D. Sanzenbacher *et al* a judgment for $600, in favor of the plaintiff, was rendered Friday.

In the case of Wm. Laughlin *vs.* Frank Hurd, the jury brought in a sealed verdict this morning in favor of Mr. Laughlin. This suit was brought by Mr. A. T. Stebbins as Receiver of Eldridge & Weil, to recover $1,750, which was sent by John E. Eldridge, in Oct., 1872, to his partner, Anton Weil, for the use of Mrs. Eldridge, and deposited by Mr. Weil with Mr. Hurd for her benefit, and subsequently attached by Mr. Laughlin on a claim he held against Eldridge. It has been a hard fought suit, this being the third trial. On the first, the jury, after remaining out all night, failed to agree; on the second trial the verdict was in favor of Mr. Laughlin, as was also the last. The case was represented by some of our most eminent lawyers—Messrs. Dodge, Haynes & Scribner for Laughlin, and Messrs. Kent, Newton & Pugsley for Stebbins.

A judgment of the plaintiff, in the case of Kininger *vs.* Ledding, was rendered Saturday morning.

DAILY MAIL TO PUT-IN-BAY.—The large number of Toledoans accustomed to spend their summer vacation at this popular resort, will be pleased to learn that the efforts made on their behalf by Postmaster DOWLING and Representative SHERWOOD to secure a daily mail to the Islands, have been crowned with success. An order was received from the Postoffice Department this morning by Capt. DOWLING, ordering arrangements to be made forthwith to that effect. The *Chief Justice Waite* will carry the mail without charge, the Government paying $25 per month to a messenger for carrying the mail to and from the boat. This will be a convenience which will be appreciated.

A NEW DIOCESE.—At the meeting of the Episcopalians, a series of resolutions were adopted, which instructed the delegates to the Convention, shortly to be held, to vote for having the Northwestern Convocation made a separate diocese.

The regular June session of the County Commissioners was adjourned Saturday forenoon. The next meeting will be held July 6th.

COUNTY EXAMINERS.—Judge D. R. Austin, of the Probate Court, has appointed the following Board of County Examiners: A. B. West, Sylvania, 3 years; A. A. McDonald, Toledo, 2 years; S. C. Crumbaugh, Toledo, 1 year.

A LIGHT VERDICT.—In the case of John Weber vs. the L. S. & M. S. R. R., tried this week in the Huron county court, the jury brought in their verdict Tuesday morning, awarding the plaintiff $200. A motion for second trial was made. Weber claimed $5,000 damages for injuries received while in the employ of the company.

TO NIAGARA FALLS.—An excursion to Niagara Falls over the Canada Southern R. R. for a very small sum is in contemplation, to come off in about two or three weeks. A limited number only of tickets will be sold, and it is proposed to make the trip (comprising two days) an exceedingly pleasant and comfortable one.

WITHOUT A QUORUM.—A meeting of the Directors of the Mansfield, Coldwater & Lake Michigan R. R. was called for Thursday night at the Boody House, to take action for a speedy completion of the road. A quorum was wanting however, and those present after waiting for some time determined on an indefinite adjournment.

PERSONAL.—Gen. J. D. COX, President of the Toledo & Wabash Railroad Company, has received the honorary degree of LL. D. from Wittenberg College, Ohio.

Miss JENNIE BROWN, of East Toledo, has been chosen one of the Vice Presidents of the State Temperance Society, the Convention of which is now in session at Springfield.

OFF THE TRACK.—The Cincinnati express bound for Detroit on the L. S. & M. S. Railway Wednesday morning, ran over two cows near Huron Station. The engine and baggage and smoking cars were thrown from the track, though the passenger coaches remained upon the rails. No one was seriously injured, and after an hour's delay the passengers were again on their way toward the City of Straits.

A NEW ROAD.—The County Commissioners Friday morning visited, in a body, the proposed new county road which is to join the river road, above the city, near the crossing of the Wabash Railway track. This new thoroughfare is on the section line, and will cross the canal between the Wabash and Canada Southern bridges, and the work of building the bridge will shortly be commenced. This road is one of importance, and its opening will be of interest to all property owners in that vicinity.

THE GAZELLE.—We see by the Cleveland papers that the staunch steamer *Gazelle*, which took the Physicians' Convention to the Islands on Wednesday, has arranged to make daily trips between Cleveland and the Islands regularly during the season, and the people of that ancient city are delighted accordingly. By this arrangement parties can travel from Toledo to Cleveland, or *vice versa*, by lake the same day, stopping for a few hours at the Islands. The *Gazelle* is commanded by Capt. JOSEPH WALTMAN, Mr. A. S. CLARK occupying the office, both of whom the Cleveland and Sandusky press characterize as genial and courteous gentlemen and thoroughly competent officers. From the very pleasant experience afforded by the excursion of Wednesday, we can most cordially endorse all that has been said both of the boat and her officers. The *Gazelle* is a new boat, having made her first trip only on the Fourth of July last, and has been refurnished and improved the past winter, with special view to excursion travel.

AGENTS WANTED.

$5 to $20 per day at home. Terms free. Add's GEO. STINSON & CO., Portland, Me.

$180 each week to active Agents. Something new and reliable. Write at once. COWGILL & CO., Kalamazoo, Michigan.

PROFITABLE EMPLOYMENT for all who will engage in the sale of our new and fast selling books, by the most popular authors. Circulars free. Address W. E. BLISS & CO., Toledo, Ohio.

$1,000 PER WEEK

CAN BE MADE by any smart man who can keep his business to himself. Address D. F. HERMANN, Hoboken, N. Y.

$100 to 200 per month guaranteed to agents everywhere, to sell our *Indestructible White Wire Clothes Lines*. Sample free. Address the *Hudson Wire Mills*, 128 Maiden Lane, N. Y., 18 Clark St., Chicago, Ill.

$200 A MONTH TO AGENTS to sell the IMPROVED "HOME SHUTTLE" SEWING MACHINE, the only practical, low-priced "Lock-Stitch" Sewing Machine ever invented. Address JOHNSON, CLARK & CO., Boston, Massachusetts; New York City; Pittsburgh, Pa.; Chicago, Ill.; Louisville, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

LIVINGSTONE IS DEAD.

For 30 years millions have intently watched his heroic struggles, and now eagerly desire the Complete Life History of this world renowned hero, which unfolds also the curiosities and wealth of a wonderful country. It is just ready. One agent sold 184 in six days. For particulars, address HUBBARD BROS., either Philadelphia, Boston or Cincinnati, O.

$20. We will give a Man, Boy, Woman or Girl, in every village in the United States,

A Chance to Make $20 in Two Days.

☞ Write—postal card will do—to

LOCKE & JONES Toledo, Ohio.

WANTED—AGENTS—Grand Combination Represents in **One Handsome Prospectus**, Paper, Printing, Illustrations, Styles of Binding, etc., of **FIVE** distinct **BIBLES** English and German, Protestant and Catholic—the Finest and most Saleable ever offered to the American People. Full of Helpful and Explanatory Matter. Splendidly Illustrated. Send for full particulars to **JOHN E. POTTER & CO.**, Publishers, Philadelphia.

AGENTS WANTED—Male and Female—For the best selling article ever invented. Our Patent Spool Holder, Thread Cutter and Needle Threader Combined does all its name indicates, and does it well. Will adapt itself to any size spool; 50,000 sold in one week. Circulars free. Samples, in a neat box, sent post-paid for 25 cents. Address

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

18 North Pennsylvania St., Indianapolis, Ind.

AGENTS WANTED.

GOOD PAY FOR GOOD WORK.

THE National Life Insurance Company desire to secure the services of one or more men in each county in the United States to solicit among farmers.

The Company prefer farmers—men who are well known in their neighborhoods, and of good repute. To such the most liberal terms will be given. For particulars address

JOHN M. BUTLER,

Secretary National Life Insurance Company Philadelphia, Pa.

AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE FOR

KIT CARSON'S

LIFE AND ADVENTURES

From facts narrated by himself. Embraces events in the life time of America's GREATEST HUNTER, TRAPPER, SCOUT AND GUIDE; includes vivid accounts of the every day life, inner character and peculiar customs of all INDIAN TRIBES OF THE FAR WEST; an accurate description of the country, its condition, prospects, resources; its mountains, rivers, valleys and natural wonders. Also, a full and complete history of the

Modoc Indians and the Modoc War.

Splendidly illustrated and sells at sight. Agents reporting from 75 to 100 subscribers each per week. Illustrated circulars sent free to any address by

QUEEN CITY PUBLISHING CO. Cincinnati, Ohio

Farm, Garden and House.

Agricultural Experiment Stations in Germany.

The most numerous and important researches in agriculture, especially those relating to agricultural chemistry, come from the European, and especially the German, agricultural experiment stations. These are, in general, chemical laboratories connected with stables, fields, gardens, or greenhouses, where questions of importance in agriculture are studied. Up to the present date, not far from seventy have been established, of which not far from half have been founded within the past five years. They are chiefly occupied with experiments on animal and vegetable nutrition, and the analysis of fertilizers.

An important function of these stations has been the testing of the value of commercial fertilizers by chemical analysis. The usefulness of this control system in preventing frauds in these articles has suggested the application of a similar one to the examination of seeds. Investigations have led to the discovery of enormous frauds practiced in England and Germany by the adulteration of clover, turnip and other seeds. To protect the farmer against these impositions several stations for the examination of seeds have been established in different parts of Germany. The moral which our farmers have to draw from these facts is obvious.

Kuhn, of the stations at Mockern, in Saxony, has lately reported a series of investigations on the digestibility of freshly cut lucern as compared with the dry hay. Two oxen were fed during one period with the green, and during another with the dry hay, analyses being made of the fodder and excrement, and the amount digested determined by difference. The general result was that "the digestibility of the green fodder was not essentially altered by driving."

Another of the more important labors of the experiment stations lately reported is a foddering experiment with lambs, by Hoffmeister, at Dresden, which was performed with a view to the solution of the question "whether in the rearing of young animals an addition of phosphate of lime to the fodder will exert any definite nutritive effect as regards the formation of bone and production of flesh." As the result it appeared "that the addition of phosphates to the fodder neither promoted the building of flesh nor aided in any marked manner the formation of bone." The theory previously held is thus confirmed, that "the organic (albuminoid) nutritive substances of the food play everywhere the most important in the formation of bone and flesh, and the addition of phosphate of lime can be of no use only when it is lacking in the organism."—*Editor's Scientific Record, in Harper's Magazine for April.*

Cooling Milk

On the subject of cooling milk Mr. Arnold said, before the American Dairymen's Convention, that the circumstances in cooling milk for butter and cheese are different. The odor in milk is condensable in a liquid form. By driving off the vapor with heat it can be condensed again into a volatile oil, with a slight color. At 60 degrees it becomes solid. If we take milk from the cow and cool it to 55 degrees, we leave the oil in the milk to do its mischief. It is necessary, therefore, to all the milk to be above sixty for some time to allow the odor to escape. He had known cases where milk was cooled in twelve hours time, so that it would keep sixty hours. Again, cream will rise more rapidly when the milk is kept warm. If you cool the milk down to 55 degrees there are some portions of the cream that do not rise. Another advantage is that fats expand more by heat than does water. Hence they will be kept down when cool by the friction of the thick portions of the milk. If a system could be invented to raise the temperature of the milk to 130 degrees and then cool, the odor would nearly all escape and the cream nearly all rise.

The speaker gave a very interesting experiment that he made to test this point. Three pans of milk were used. One was placed upon the snow, the other kept in the milk-room and the third heated. The last pan showed a complete rise of the cream and escape of the animal odor. The other two showed the presence of animal odor and a retarding in the rise of the cream. The pan placed upon the snow showed very little cream and a strong animal odor. Other odors in the milk, it was claimed, may be driven off by heating.

Value of Sheep.

The high price of wool this year, and the great demand for sheep or lambs for meat, has made many a farmer wish he had a flock of sheep. The price of wool for a few years back has been so low and fluctuating that it has led the farmers to kill off their sheep and just the same results follow that have in years before, they find, when wool advances, they have no sheep on hand. We have advocated high prices for wool, advising the farmer if he had any and could afford to hold it, not to sell. Although there has been a little depression in the market, we still adhere to the view that the woolen mills during the coming year will be large buyers of domestic wools; and we notice the reports from foreign markets show great firmness abroad, arising from the same causes that prevail in this country—shortness of supply. Nor do we think, with the growth of business in our country, the supply will, for several years to come, exceed the demand for a medium grade of wools, which are the staples grown here.

The question of raising sheep for their meat is not an unimportant one; with the growth of the country the consumption of eatables increases, and the favorite meat now, and that which brings the highest price, is lamb; and with an increasing interest in it, as the most wholesome and palatable of all meats, it is already so scarce and high, that it has to be purchased only as a luxury by those who can afford it. We have spoken thus far of the demand of wool and mutton at a price that will pay largely for sheep raising. Their value to the farm is not, perhaps, understood. It is an old proverb, "Whenever the foot of the sheep touches the land it is turned into gold." Sheep will enrich the land faster than any other animal. On the mountain pastures they are valuable in clearing up the land, freeing it from weeds, shrubs and briars, and bringing it to clover and nutritious grasses. They are easily raised and cared for both in summer and winter. The risk of loss by death is small and if well managed, sheep will not die in debt to the owner. If it dies at birth it has cost nothing. If it dies the first year, the wool and pelt is worth all it has cost up to that time. Sheep husbandry has a value to make the land more profitable, more productive, at less expenditure than any other animal kept on the farm.—*New England Homestead.*

Hogs Eating Sulphur

We find the following paragraph floating among our exchanges, without credit, and present it to our readers because we believe what it says about sulphur to be true, and exceedingly well put. We must dissent, however, from the proposition that any part of the carbon contained in coal can be assimilated in the stomach of the animal and appropriated to the same purposes in the animal economy as carbon in some other forms of combinations. If it could be, it would be far cheaper to introduce pulverized coal and cordwood as a part of the regular diet of animals now sustained upon more expensive provender. The system requires carbon, it is true, and without it life could not be sustained, but that carbon must be obtained in certain definite forms before it can be assimilated in the peculiar laboratory of an animal's stomach.

"Whether hogs require sulphur as an essential to their health, or whether it is sought by them as a condiment, may not be discovered; but one thing is sure, they devour it with greed whenever it is to be found. It is for this purpose, probably that they eat large quantities of soft coal, which contains a large amount of sulphur. Perhaps this is the most economical method of supplying hogs with sulphur during the winter, when they require a good deal of carbon; but in the summer it is better to feed it to them in substances which contain less carbon, on account of their producing less heat. Mustard is one of the best things for this purpose, and some of it should be sown in every pasture into which hogs are turned. If hogs are kept in small yards, it is well to supply them with the wild mustard that grows in the fields or highways, or to cultivate some of the better varieties for them. They will eat its leaves, its flowers, seeds, and stalks."—*National Live Stock Journal.*

Potatoes

Much complaint is made in Europe and the States of the Atlantic slope about the diseased condition of the potato, says a California paper, and the *Prairie Farmer* says that if its decline in productiveness should be as great in the next 20 years as it has been in the last 20 years, it will cease to be a vegetable of common consumption on the table. Many methods are proposed for securing healthy plants. One writer wants the Government to send to Peru for the wild plants, from which to start a new stock. Another thinks it would be sufficient to keep the seed in the sun for several weeks before planting. An English agricultural editor says that air-pipes, of tile, in every ridge in the field, to secure a current of air under the growing vine, would cure the evil. A British Lord has offered a prize of $600 for a satisfactory essay on the potato disease. [Massachsetts, through its Legislature, offered a prize of $10,000 for the cause and cure of the potato disease, about 25 years ago.] Perhaps the cheapest and most satisfactory method would be to send to the Pacific Slope for seed, says our California contemporary, where potatoes are remarkably healthy, prolific and large. Many weighing 3 lbs. each are grown every year in California. In Oregon, Washington Territory, Nevada and Utah, they do not reach so large a size, nor yield so much to the acre; but they are praised as being of finer flavor. Complaint is often made by Eastern travelers against the California potato, that notwithstanding its fine appearance both raw and cooked, it lacks fine taste, the same that is said of its fruit, but we suspect that some of them lose interest in 'spuds' when they come hither, because they find an abundant supply of cauliflower, asparagus, green peas, green beans, artichoke, celery, carrots and parsnips, in seasons when the potato is almost the only fresh vegetable in colder climes. We have a great multitude of varieties, the most prolific being the Humboldt, a specimen of which being sent to the *Alta* office last year, was 14 inches long, 5 inches wide and three inches thick.—*Alta Californian.*

We do not, says the *Boston Cultivator*, have the fear of the *Prairie Farmer* about the future of the potato. More choice varieties, as well as more prolific ones, have been produced within the past 10 years than ever before; *e. g.*, the 'Early Rose,' the 'Prolific,' the 'Vermont Early,' the 'Snow Flake,' now selling at $3.00 a pound, etc., etc. We never eat any better potatoes than the past and present year. A man in Boston bought a 'Snow Flake' of Washburne & Co., paid 75c. for it, and gave 25c. at the Parker House to have it cooked, and found it so delicately fine in quality, that he invested $8.00 in tubers for planting.

Oatmeal, Bone and Muscle.

[New York Mail.]

Liebig has shown that oatmeal is almost as nutritious as the very best English beef, and that it is richer than wheaten bread in the elements that go to form bone and muscle. Prof. Forbes, of Edinburgh, during some twenty years, measured the breadth and height, and also tested the strength of both the arms and loins of the students of the University—a very numerous class, and of various nationalities, drawn to Edinburgh by the fame of his teaching. He found that, in height, breadth of chest and shoulders, and strength of arms and loins, the Belgians were at the bottom of the list; a little above them, the French; very much higher, the English; and highest of all, the Scotch and Scotch-Irish, from Ulster, who, like the natives of Scotland, are fed in their early years with at least one meal a day of good milk and good oatmeal porridge.

Speaking of oatmeal, an exchange remarks that a very good drink is made by putting about two spoonfuls of the meal into a tumbler of water. The Western hunters and trappers consider it the best of drinks, as it is at once nourishing, unstimulating and satisfying. It is popular in the Brooklyn navy yard, two and a half pounds of oatmeal being put into a pail of moderately cool water. It is much better than any of the ordinary mixtures of vinegar and molasses with water, which farmers use in the haying or harvest field.

To Keep Moths from Clothes,

Nothing moths dislike so much as being disturbed. The clothes, &c., should therefore be taken out of the linen bag (a pillow-case tied or sewed at the open end is best), and well shaken once a month. A bag of clothes left unshaken is like an undisturbed fox for covert, where there are plenty of rabbits to a fox. He wont go away till he is forced to decamp, by being hunted up. Moths can't bear tallow; and if curtains, &c., are put away for a time, I should recommend a pound of the commonest tallow candles to be put in paper and placed in them. In the Museum of the Jardin des Plants, the told me they used benzion collas to keep the moths out of the skins of the animals, and not a trace of a moth did I see in their miles of galleries of stuffed beasts. The other day I was asked what to do with a Crimean sheep skin coat that had got the moth in it. I had it well shaken, and then benzoin collas rubbed in. It is not the moth that flies about that does the harm to the clothes, so much as the grub from which the moth comes—a white little creature with a red head. I collected several of these grubs from the Crimean coat, and having moistened the palm of my hand with benzoine collas, I put the grub on it. They began to twist and turn about, and were dead in a second or two. I should therefore, recommend benzoin collas to destroy moth grubs when present, and also to keep them away. I have read somewhere (but can't recollect where) that cyanide of potassium was fatal to moths, and that they won't go near it. It would be worth trying this; and I imagine the best way to use it would be to buy some of the soap that photographers use to clean nitrate of silver stains from their hands, and place it along with the clothes. But after all, frequent shaking are the best antidotes for moths an[illegible] their grubs.

☞ Since St. Louis has succeeded in bridging the Mississippi River, Chicago is sorry she did not think to bridge Lake Michigan.

THE COMING CAMPAIGN.

The Issues as Presented by the Republican Party—The Platforms of the West.

INDIANA.

The Republican State Convention assembled in the Academy of Music, Indianapolis, at 10 o'clock A. M., Wednesday, 17th. The Convention was called to order by William Wallace, Chairman of the State Central Committee. Prayer was offered by Rev. Dr. Withrow.

Full delegations from every County in the State reported, numbering in all 1,905.

Nominations of State officers were made by acclamation for the present incumbents as follows:

For Secretary of State—W. W. Curry. For Auditor of State—James A. Wildman. For Treasurer of State—John B. Glover. For Attorney General—James C. Denny. For Judge of the Supreme Court—Andrew L. Osborn. The only ballot taken was for the office of Superintendent of Public Instruction, resulting in the selection of John M. Bloss, of New Albany, on the second ballot.

Hon. W. R. Thompson, Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, then made the following report:

The Republican party appeals with pride and confidence to its past history in proof of its fidelity to principles, and its consistent discharge of duty to the country in peace and war. These principles and the measures growing out of them have been stamped with the public approval. There is now no taint of suspicion resting upon its honor as a party. It has so conducted public affairs that at the last Presidential election one of its policy was accepted as the Democratic candidate for the Presidency, thereby leaving that party no other hope of further success than may be found in a return to its original and abandoned organization, or in negative hostility to measures it has solemnly approved. It recognizes that the fact that diversities of individual opinion will exist in reference to the details of public policy, and does not seek or expect a precise agreement among its members in all such details. Unity in fundamental principles is all that can reasonably be expected in a country like this, where the people are capable of intelligent thought. Unlike the Democratic party, it lays no claims to political infallibility, but it does claim that it has shown itself both ready and competent to resist all wrong and oppression; to restrain injustice; to remove the public ills when they are known to exist; to condemn the conduct of faithless and dishonest public agents; and to detect and expose abuses in the administration of government even when practiced by any professed supporter. It has never failed in the work of reform when shown to be necessary. No offender detected in corruption has escaped its condemnation, no matter what party service he may have rendered. It has never endeavored to defeat the public will, but regards the people, and not mere party organization, as the primary source of all political power. By the Credit Mobilier investigation, and the repeal of the salary grab; by the abolition of the corrupt moiety system and the Sanborn contract, it has shown how readily it pays obedience to the public opinion; by its searching into the abuses of the District of Columbia, and its prompt condemnation of administrative officers, it has demonstrated its unabated hostility to the demoralizing doctrine that to the victor belongs the spoils of office; and having thus secured a record which defies impeachment and brought the country into its present condition of peace and prosperity, by measures which no party is reckless enough to assail, it has left no practical differences to be settled except upon mere questions of administrative policy. And yet it is a progressive party—wedded to no class, and the especial interests of no class—but the party of the people; it suits its policy to each step in the progress of those developments which marks the advancing era of our prosperity.

The Republicans of Indiana, therefore, assembled in Convention, do hereby declare their unchangeable determination to adhere to all the fundamental principles of the Republican party, in so far as the future condition of the country shall require their enforcement.

First—As the Union remains unbroken and people of all the sections are again bound together as brethren by a common destiny, and under a common flag, we favor such measures as shall develop the material prospect of every portion of it, secure to all, of every class and condition, full protection in all the just rights of person and property, remove all the acerbities of the past, and perpetuate the nation as the model Republic of the world.

Second—We recognize the true policy of the Government, which shall harmonize all the diversified interests and pursuits necessarily existing in a country of such a vast extent as ours, and this can only be done by so directing legislation as to secure just protection and reward to every branch of industry. We are in favor of giving precedence to those measures which shall recognize agricultural and mercantile pursuits as entitled to the amplest protection and fullest development; of putting a stop to large grants of the public domain to railroad corporations, and reserving it for settlement and cultivation; of improving the navigation of our great inland rivers, securing cheap transportation and profitable markets for the products of agricultural and manufacturing labor; of encouraging such manufactures as shall bring the producer and consumer in the neighborhood of each other, and thus to establish mutual relations between them and those engaged in commerce and the transportation of property; adjust the relations between capital and labor, in order that each receive a just and equitable share of profits; and of holding those in the possession of corporate wealth and privileges in strict conformity to the law; so that by these combined influences the people of all varied pursuits may be united together in the common purpose of preserving the honor of the Nation and developing the immense resources of every section of the Union, and advancing the social and material prosperity of all its industrial and laboring classes.

Third—We are in favor of such legislation on the question of finances as shall make National banking free, and shall furnish the country with such an additional amount of currency as may be necessary to meet the wants of the agricultural, industrial and commercial interests of the country, to be distributed between the sections according to population, and such as is consistent with the credit and honor of the nation, and will avoid the possibility of permitting capitalists and a combination of capital from controlling the currency of the country.

Fourth—We are in favor of such a revision of our patent right laws as shall destroy the oppressive monopoly incident to the present system, and shall regulate and control the manufacture, use and sale of patent right articles for the benefit alike of the inventor, consumer and manufacturer.

Fifth—That the Republican party continues to express its gratitude to the soldiers and sailors of the republic for the patriotism, courage and self-respect with which they gave themselves to the preservation of the country during the late civil war, and will especially recognize the services of the enlistment, by favoring the extension from time to time, as the ability of the government will permit of the pension and bounty laws.

Sixth—In the opinion of this Convention, intemperance is an evil against which society has a right to protect itself; that our whole system of legislation, throughout all the history of the State, has assented and maintained this right, and it cannot now be surrendered without yielding up that fundamental principle of American government, which places the power of passing laws in the hands of the majority; therefore, we are in favor of such legislation as will give a majority of the people the right to determine for themselves in their respective towns, townships and wards, whether the sale of intoxicating liquors for use as a beverage shall be permitted therein, and such as shall hold the vendor responsible for all damages resulting from such sale.

Seventh—We favor the enactment of a law limiting the power of Township Trustees, County Commissioners and municipal authorities to assess taxes and increase township, county and municipal indebtedness.

Eighth—Inasmuch as great abuses have grown up under our present system of fees and salaries, we demand such legislation as will so reduce and regulate all fees and salaries as will owe no more than a fair and just compensation for services rendered.

Ninth—We look with pride and satisfaction on our common school system, and regard its munificent fund as a sacred trust to be faithfully and honestly administered, so that all children of the State may be educated in the duties of citizenship, and thereby become better able to perpetuate our popular institutions; and whosoever shall seek to strike it down or impair its usefulness, will meet our ceaseless and unrelenting opposition.

Tenth.—We have entire confidence in the integrity and honor of the President of the United States, and the Republican Representatives in Congress are entitled to our thanks for the zeal with which they have represented the principles of the Republican party during the present session of Congress; and the Republicans of Indiana view with especial pride and hearty approval the course of Senators Morton and Pratt, and the fidelity and ability with which they have represented the sentiments of the people of this State.

On motion the report of the Committee was adopted unanimously as the platform of the Convention. On motion cheers were given for the platform, after which the Convention was briefly addressed by Colonel Thompson, and adjourned.

ILLINOIS.

The Republican State Convention met at Springfield, Ill., on Wednesday, 17th inst., and effecting a temporary organization took a recess till 2 P. M.

The Convention reassembled at 2 P. M., and effected a permanent organization by the election of Hon. E. McCullum, of Springfield, as President, with a Vice President from each Congressional district; Daniel Shepherd, of Cook, Secretary, with several assistants. The Committee on the State Central Committee presented a report, which was accepted. The Convention then proceeded to ballot for candidates for State Treasurer and Superintendent of Public Instruction, and after several ballots nominated Thomas W. Ridgeway, of Gallatin, for State Treasurer, and W. P. Powell, of Kane, for Superintendent of Public Instruction.

Hon. T. W. Palmer, of Cook, Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, presented a platform in substance as follows:

First—Demanding laws for the protection of white and blacks alike under the Constitution.

Second—That as one of the consequences of the late civil war, about $382,000,000 of non-interest bearing Treasury notes were issued and are now held by the people as a safe and convenient currency, it would be unwise and inexpedient to the present financial condition of the people to attempt a policy of immediate cancellation of any portion of such Treasury notes.

Third—Demands free banking.

Fourth—That we re-affirm the declaration of the National Republican Convention of 1872, in favor of the return to specie payments at the earliest practicable day; that we are opposed to any increase in the amount of legal tender notes, and favor a gradual retirement of the same as the volume of that National bank notes shall be increased.

Fifth—Favoring the House transportation measures and the improvement of the mouth of the Mississippi.

Sixth—Approving and favoring the amendment to the Constitution of the United States, providing for the election of President and Vice President by a direct vote of the people.

Seventh—That the Republican party propose to respect the rights reserved by the people to themselves as carefully as the powers delegated by them to the State and Federal Governments, and it will aim to secure the rights and privileges of citizens without regard to nativity or creed, and it is opposed to interference by law with the habits, tastes or customs of individuals, except to suppress licentiousness or to preserve the peace and safety of the citizens of the State.

Eighth—That while we accord to the railway companies of this State the fullest measure of property rights, we ask reasonable charges and rigid impartiality in the transportation of passengers and freights, such guarantees to be secured by appropriate State and National legislation.

After the adoption of the foregoing, the Convention adjourned.

After the adjournment of the Convention, General Logan being called for, made a speech in support of the platform and upon the various topics enunciated therein.

VERMONT.

The Republican State Convention for the nomination of candidates for Governor, Lieutenant Governor, and Treasurer, met at Burlington, Wednesday, 17th inst. Judge Peck was nominated for Governor, Lyman G. Hinckley, Lieutenant Governor, and John O. Page, Treasurer.

Resolutions were adopted affirming an adhesion to the principles of the Republican party; declaring that it alone can be relied upon to maintain and preserve the great results of the overthrow of the rebellion, and that the cause of the Union and its noble defenders is sacred, and ought to be kept in view as the pole star of the future progress of the Republic; approving the administration of President Grant; strongly favoring an early resumption of specie payments and thanking the President for his veto of the Finance bill; and declaring the tax and tariff laws ought to be so framed as to aid in the promotion and protection of American industry.

SENATOR JONES' FIGHTER.

An Incident of a Senatorial Contest in Nevada—How the Hon. J. P. Jones Tested the Points of the Redoubtable War Horse of the Hills, &c.

[From the Virginia Enterprise.]

Just previous to the Senatorial contest which resulted in his election, Hon. J. P. Jones had the following funny adventure in this city with a man who came to him to hire himself out as a "fighter."

Mr. Jones and several friends were in one of our first class saloons, sipping their wine, smoking and chatting, when a strange looking customer entered the place, and sauntering up to the group, began the operation of "eyeing over" the gentlemen composing it.

He was a man of middle age and medium height, with arms disproportionately long, great, spreading hands and knotty fingers. His angular, ungainly form was poorly and scantily clad, and he was topped out with a curious little bullet head, set upon a very short allowance of neck. From the sides of his little round head stood leaning out two great, pulpy ears, and all that appeared on his face in the way of beard was a jet black stubbed mustache. This seemed to have been planted a hair at a time with a pegging awl and hammer, the latter coming down on the defenseless nose as each bristle was inserted, and so intimidating that organ that it had ever since remained crouched out of sight behind the hairy stockade. A large livid scar described a semi-circle round one of his projecting cheek bones, and passing down, entered the corner of his mouth, giving to the feature an ugly upward hitch on that side. Wabbling his little, glittering gray eyes over the party before him until said orbs rested upon the rotund form and rosy face of Mr. Jones, he pulled off the hirsute ten pin ball, which he would have called his head, a scrap of hat, and making an awkward bow, said:

"J. P. Jones, I believe?"

"That is my name, sir," said Jones.

"Correct," sententiously observed the strange visitor.

"Do you want to see me?" said Jones.

"About three minutes, and in private, if you please."

Mr. Jones led the way to a large private room in the rear of the saloon.

"Mr. Jones, sir, you don't know me," said the fellow, "but when you lived in old Tuolumne I war also in that part of Californey—in the adjinin' county, Mr. Jones. I'm the 'Taranterler of Calaveras;' I'm a war hoss from the hills, and a fighter from h—ll!"

"I don't dispute your word, sir," said 'J. P.,' but how does your being 'war horse of the hills' concern me?"

"I'm here to tell you. Here, now, you are goin' into this here contest, and it's liable to be a very lively one. About election day it'll be all-fired hot. Now, what you'll need will be a good fighter; a feller to stand up, knock down and drag out for you; a man who can go to the polls and knock down right and left—wade through everything!"

Mr. Jones said he had not thought it would be necessary to have such a man at the polls on election day.

"Oh, but it will," cried the man of muscle. "You see, you don't know about them things. I'll manage it all for you."

"So you want me to hire you for my fighter?"

"Jest so."

"What would be your price from now till after the election? You see, as I've never yet had occasion to hire a fighter, I don't know much about the value of such service."

"Well, I couldn't undertake the job short of $1,000; there'll be lots of work to do."

"Ain't that pretty high?"

"Of course, it's a considerable sum, but there's a terrible rough set over here. These Washoe fellows are more on the cut and shoot than is healthy. You see, $1,000 is no money at all when you calkerlate the risk. I'm liable to be chopped all to pieces, riddled with bullets, and killed out and out or crippled for life. You see $1,000 is no money at all."

"Well, come to look at in that light, I don't know but your price is reasonable enough."

"Cheap! of course it is. I rather like your style, or I wouldn't undertake the job at that figger. Come, is it a bargain? Am I your man at the figger named?"

"Well, not so fast. If I am to have a fighter I want the best that is to be had. I don't want a fellow that will be kicked and cuffed around town by every bummer. I am able to pay for a first class fighter, and I won't have anything else."

"Ain't I a fighter?" rolling his eyes fiercely, and thrusting first his right then his left straight out from the shoulder, ducking his head, comically about and poising himself on one foot; "will anybody kick and cuff me—me, the war hoss of the hills, the Taranterler of Calaveras? Not much."

"Have you ever whipped anybody?"

"Ever whipped anybody? Me—have I ever whipped anybody? You make me laugh. Next you will be asking if I was ever whipped? Show me your man—show me your men—for I ain't particular about 'em coming one at a time. Bring 'em on, and I'll whip all that can stand in this room in one minute by the clock."

"Well," said "J. P.," "I think you'll do; but as I said before, I want the best man in the country. My fighter must be a regular fighting-striker. Now I have another man in my eye. He is something of a fighter; has a graveyard of his own of considerable size. It lies between the pair of you. The best man is the man for my money."

"D—n your man! Bring him on. D—n me, I'll devour him! Show him to the Taranterler!"

"Remain here two minutes and I'll bring him in."

Now, before coming into the room with the fellow, Mr. Jones had observed James N. Cartter—commonly known on the Pacific coast as Big Jim Cartter—sauntering about the saloon. As is well known to everybody in the city, and pretty generally throughout the towns and cities of Nevada and California, Jim Cartter is a powerful built man, standing over six feet six inches in his stockings, a man who is "on the shoulder," and is at home with either knife or pistol, as more than one grave can testify. Calling to Cartter, Mr. Jones briefly made known the situation and invited him to interview the "war hoss of the hills."

This was as good a thing as Cartter wanted, and into the room he went.

"Here," said Jones, as they entered the room, "is the other man. Nobody will disturb you here, and after all is over the best man is the man for my coin."

Jim waltzed into the room with his hat standing on two hairs and a wicked smile playing upon his features. He said:

"Is this the blessed infant that has come to eat me up? Is this the Calaveras skunk that has come over here to set himself up as 'chief?' Move back the chairs."

With this Cartter began to wriggle from side to side in the effort to "shuck" himself of the long-tailed black coat he always wore, and in so doing he displayed on one side that famous old white-handled, sixteen-inch bowie-knife, his constant companion, and on the other the butt of a navy revolver.

"So this is the lop-eared cur of Calaveras who comes here to set up as a fighter? Move the chairs to the wall!" cried Cartter, still wriggling at his coat.

"Mr. Jones," cried the mighty devourer of men, "Mr. Jones, this man is a friend of yours. With any friend of yours I am a lamb. I could not harm a hair of his head!"

"No friend at all. He is a fighter, like yourself. Besides, what has friendship got to do with a transaction involving $1,000? I want the best man I can find. If you whip this fellow I hire you as my fighter. That's all there is about it."

"That's fair and business-like, you skunk!" cried Cartter. "Peel yourself and waltz out here!"

"Mr. Jones," said the war horse of the hills in a mild, conciliatory tone, "I am satisfied that this man is a friend of yours. You might insult me, and banter me, and tear me all to pieces, but against a friend of yours I'd never lift a hand. Now, your friend is of the right stripe; I like his looks. There's no use of two good men a fightin' for nothing, so I'll tell you what you'd best do; you give him $500 an' we'll work together. The two of us could chaw up the town—we'd be a terror to it."

"No," said Jones, "you won't do. You ain't game, you"—

"He's a dunghill," chipper in Cartter

"I can't fight in a room," said the fellow; "I have never yet had a fight in a room. I don't like it."

"I guess you are not stuck after it anywhere," said Cartter.

"It is rather close to fight in a room," said Jones. Then turning to the fellow, whose eyes were still wandering in the direction of Cartter's coat tails, he handed him a twenty-dollar gold piece, saying, "Take this. I hire you for my open-air fighter. You are never to fight for me except in the open air, and where there is a good chance for you to run."

"Thank you, Mr. Jones," said the fellow, pocketing the coin and making for the door. "Thank you, and if I ever see a show to put in a lick for you, I'll not forget to do it."

"Provided you have a chance to run," sneered Cartter.

Turning as he was passing out of the door, the fellow said:

"It's all very nice, Mr. Jones; but that's either Big Jim Cartter or the devil, and you can't ring him in on me."

SPECIAL NOTICES

Food for Infants.

As every mother is proud to see her child grow strong and healthy, we advise her to feed it on RIDGE'S FOOD. It is the favorite diet in England, and will soon be the every-day food in this country for children.

FARMERS!
In These Hard Times,
GET THE
BEST AND CHEAPEST.
THE
American Farm Journal

Furnishes as much and as good reading matter as the $1.50 Agricultural Monthlies, and is published at
75 CENTS PER YEAR.
Address, LOCKE & JONES, Toledo, Ohio.

THE
Consolidated Sales Record.

AN invaluable [illegible] book for every merchant and manufacturer of whatever grade.

A most ingeniously arranged Record for daily sales, enabling the dealer to compare daily, weekly and monthly sales, or the aggregate for the year, to any given date, on a single page, for NINE YEARS. Also, containing a general summary of purchases, [illegible]

No Systematic Business Man can Afford to do without it.

Read the following opinions:

TOLEDO, Feb. 20th, 1874.

GENTLEMEN:—Your "Consolidated Sales Record" is a most convenient and labor-saving book. We would not part with it for any price.

LUCE, CHAPIN & BLASS,
Wholesale Dry Goods

FROM TEFFT, GRISWOLD & CO., NEW YORK.

DEAR SIRS:—We have now in use one of your "Consolidated Sales Record," which we find to be a most convenient book, enabling us to compare our sales of the present day and month, with the corresponding ones of the past year, without the trouble of referring to old books and records. We can safely recommend the work to the merchants and tradesmen of the United States, as a most useful and complete book, supplying a want which has long been felt, and sold at a price allowing it to come within the reach of all.

Yours very truly,
TEFFT, GRISWOLD & CO.,
443 and 445 Broadway, New York.

PRICE, $2.00. Sent post-paid on receipt of price.
☞ Liberal discounts to canvassers.
Address,
LOCKE & JONES, PUBLISHERS, Toledo, Ohio.

$35,000
IN PREMIUMS
Eleventh Annual Distribution of Premiums to Subscribers of
DETROIT
Commercial
Advertiser
Will most POSITIVELY take place
JULY 1st, 1874.

Having been vindicated by the courts, and our business declared entirely legal, we are now happy to announce a final day of distribution.
Subscription Price, $2.50 per Year
Subscribe at Once.
Address WM. H. BURK,
51 Larned Street West, Detroit, Mich.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST
Locke's National Monthly,
A First-Class Magazine,
AT $1 PER YEAR.
Edited by D. R. Locke
With the best corps of Contributors in the Country.
MR. LOCKE (Nasby)
Writes a Non-Political Sketch for Each Number.
Three-fourths as much matter as given by the $4 Magazines at one-fourth the cost.
TRY IT! TRY IT!
Specimen Numbers 10 cents. Send for one and see how you like it.
It is what is wanted in every family
ONLY ONE DOLLAR A YEAR.
Specimen Copies, 10 cents. Send for one.
Address
Locke & Jones,
Toledo, Ohio.

LOVERS' GUIDE (new edition) 96 pages illustrated—Model Love Letters—Art of gaining love of and marrying who and when you please—How to be handsome—Cures for hundreds of diseases! Also many new secrets, arts, mysteries, money-making methods, &c. Price, only 10 cts. Address UNION PUBLISHING CO., Newark, N. J.

PRESCRIPTION FREE!
FOR the speedy Cure of Seminal Weakness, Lost Manhood and all disorders brought on by indiscretion or excess. Any Druggist has the ingredients. Address, Dr. HILTON & CO., Cincinnati, Ohio.

TYPE. Type put up expressly for Amateur Printers by the New England Type Foundry, 105 Washington Street, Boston, Mass. Send stamp for specimen book.

FARMERS,
In These Hard Times,
GET THE
BEST AND CHEAPEST.
THE
American Farm Journal

Furnishes as much and as good reading matter as the $1.50 Agricultural monthlies, and is furnished at
75 CENTS PER YEAR.
Address, LOCKE & JONES, Toledo, Ohio.

Improved Foot Lathes
Small Engine Lathes, Small Gear Cutters, Hand Planers for metal, Ball Turning Machines, Slide Rests, Foot Scroll Saws. The very best. Send for Catalogues. N. H. BALDWIN, Laconia, N. H. Just the articles for Artisans or Amateurs.

HARVEST OF 1874.
WM. ANSON WOOD'S
IMPROVED
Mowers and Reapers.

MANUFACTURED EXCLUSIVELY BY THE Eagle Mowing and Reaping Machine Company, Albany, N. Y. The attention of farmers is directed to the superior advantages possessed by these machines in point of simplicity and ease of handling. To country gentlemen, and all who require a light, durable and close-cutting mower for lawns, orchards and parks, we can offer the best mower for one horse in the market. B. M. BARBER, Ashtabula, O., Agent for Northern Ohio. WRIGHT & KING, GENERAL WESTERN AGENTS, No. 70, South Canal st., Chicago. ☞ Circulars and particulars free.

FORT EDWARD COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE. To prepare for college, for teaching or for life. Superb brick buildings, fifteen professors and teachers, earnestly Christian but not sectarian. Graduates courses for ladies or gentlemen or any three studies may be chosen. Twenty-first year begins Sept. 3d. $60 pays board and common English for full term. Address JOS. E. KING, D. D., Fort Edward, N. Y. Send for catalogue.

Grange Directory

A COMPLETE DIRECTORY of Farmers' Granges and Clubs of the Northwest, comprising Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Kansas, Ohio, Missouri, Indiana and Michigan, has been arranged from the latest official sources, and is offered to those desiring to communicate with them, on the most liberal terms. The list embraces about 10,000 organizations, with a membership of at least half a million, giving the name and P. O. address of the Secretary or Master of each. For full particulars and terms address
H. D. EMERY, Chicago, Ill.
Care Prairie Farmer Co.

$300,000
MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES!
Legalized by State Authority, and
DRAWN IN PUBLIC IN ST. LOUIS.
Grand Single Number Scheme of 50,000 Nos.
DRAWS THE LAST DAY OF EACH MONTH.
CAPITAL PRIZE, $50,000!
10,380 Prizes, amounting to $300,000.
Whole Tickets, $10; Halves, $5; Quarters $2.50.
The Great Combination Scheme, with a Capital Prize of $82,500, and 32,316 Prizes, amounting to $578,177. Draws every Saturday during the year.
Whole Tickets, $10; Halves, $5; Quarters, $2.50.
Address for Tickets and Circulars,
MURRAY, MILLER & CO., Managers,
P. O. Box 2446. St. Louis, Mo.

The Tanite Company.
TANITE
Emery Wheels. Emery Grinders
Monroe Co.
Stroudsburg Pa.

E. R. WILLIAMS & CO.,
Grain Commission Buyers, TOLEDO, OHIO.

THE CONFESSIONS OF AN INVALID
Published as a warning and for the benefit of young men and others who suffer from Nervous Debility, &c., supplying the means of self-cure. Written by one who has cured himself, and sent free of charge. Address NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Box 153, Brooklyn, N. Y.

"PSYCHOMANCY or Soul Charming."
How either sex may fascinate and gain the love and affections of any person they choose instantly. This simple mental acquirement all can possess free by mail, for 25 cents, together with a Marriage Guide, Egyptian Oracle, Dreams, Hints to Ladies, &c. A queer book. Address T. WILLIAM & CO., Publishers, Philadelphia.

Magic Photographs!
Wonderful! Curious! Amusing!
25 cents a package; 5 assorted packages $1; one dozen assorted packages $4. Sent to any address, postage paid, on receipt of price. Address, PUZZLE COMPANY, 702 Broadway, New York.

MONEY Made with Stencil and Key-Check outfits. Cheapest and best. Catalogue and samples free. E. M. DOUGLAS, Brattleboro, Vt.

A RARE CHANCE TO MAKE MONEY. Write VAN RIPER & CO., La Grange, Mich.

HAVANA LOTTERY.
Drawings every 17 days, commencing May 9th 1874.

782 Prizes amounting to	$450,000
One Prize of	100,000
One Prize of	50,000
One Prize of	25,000
One Prize of	10,000
Two Prizes each of	5,000

Circulars with full information sent FREE. Tickets for sale and prizes cashed by P. C. DEVLIN, Stationer and General Agent, 30 Liberty St., New York.

LAST CHANCE.
SHORTEST ROUTE TO FORTUNE
$100,000 FOR ONLY $2.50.
At a public meeting of the citizens of Leavenworth, it was resolved to postpone the Drawing of the Grand Gift Concert in aid of a Juvenile Reform School, until June 30, 1874, at which time 6,000 prizes, amounting to $100,000 will be distributed among the ticket holders. One prize guaranteed in every package of 11 tickets. Single tickets $1.00; 5 for $12; 11 for $20. But few tickets left, and as our sales are rapid purchasers should order at once. Any money arriving too late will be returned. Good reliable Agents wanted everywhere. For full particulars, address SIMON ABELES, Leavenworth, Kan.

A FAMILY FRIEND.
DR. S. S. FITCH'S FAMILY PHYSICIAN, containing descriptions and rules for the treatment of Heart Disease, Asthma, Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Dyspepsia, etc., will be sent free of charge to any one sending their address to DRS. S. S. FITCH & SON, 714 Broadway, New York.

KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY!!
Authorized by Special Act of the Legislature,
For the Benefit of the University of Paducah.
$300,000 IN CASH.
To be Drawn at Covington, Ky.,
Saturday, June 27, 1874.
SIMMONS, DICKINSON & CO., Manag'rs
SCHEME.

1 Prize of $50,000	is	$50,000
1 Prize of 20,000	is	20,000
1 Prize of 10,000	is	10,000
5 Prizes of [illegible]	are	[illegible]
[illegible] Prizes of [illegible]	are	[illegible]
[illegible] Prizes of [illegible]	are	[illegible]
[illegible] Prizes of [illegible]	are	[illegible]
[illegible] Prizes of [illegible]	are	[illegible]
[illegible] Prizes of [illegible]	are	[illegible]

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

4 Prizes of $[illegible]	[illegible]
4 Prizes of [illegible]	[illegible]
4 Prizes of [illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible] Prizes of [illegible]	[illegible]

5,280 Prizes, amounting to - $300,000
Whole Tickets, $10; Halves, $5; Quarters, $2.50.
Remember that every Prize is drawn and payable in full without deduction. Drawings occur the last Saturday of each month. [illegible] DRAWN ON AND NEVER POSTPONED. Send for circular. Address all orders to SIMMONS, DICKINSON & CO., Covington, Ky.

WRITING MACHINES.
10,000 SOLD THE LAST 30 DAYS.
[illegible]

THE WEEKLY BLADE.

D. R. LOCKE. J. P. JONES.
LOCKE & JONES, Proprietors.

TOLEDO, OHIO, THURSDAY, JUNE 25, 1874.

Terms of Subscription.

THE AMERICAN FARM JOURNAL.

One Copy, one year	75 cents
Clubs of Ten or upward	60 "

LOCKE'S NATIONAL MONTHLY.

One Copy, one year	$1.00

Clubs at the same rates, with the usual commissions to Agents.

American Farm Journal and Locke's National Monthly, one year	$1.50
American Farm Journal and Blade, one year	$2.25
Locke's National Monthly and Blade, one year	$2.50
Farm Journal, Locke's National Monthly and Blade, all three, one year	$3.00

THE WEEKLY BLADE'

Published every Thursday, and sent to subscribers by mail at the following rates:

One Copy, one year	$2.00
Clubs of Five	$1.75 each
" Ten or more	1.50 "

With an extra copy to the person sending a Club.

HOW TO REMIT.—Please send money in Draft on NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, TOLEDO, or by POST OFFICE ORDER, or Express, pre-paid, and in REGISTERED LETTERS at our Risk; otherwise at risk of sender.

☞ CHECKS ON CITIES. not named above, cannot be used at par in Toledo.

WE WILL INVARIABLY DEDUCT COSTS OF COLLECTING SAME.

We Cannot Assume the Risk of Money Sent in Open Mail.

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS.—In ordering address paper changed, ALWAYS give BOTH addresses, name Post Office now and the one you wish the paper sent to.

In making renewals of subscriptions, state date old subscription *expires*.

Please give name of Post Office and your own name in EACH letter—that is: make every letter complete in itself. Much valuable time is wasted in hunting up information concerning subscriptions through neglect of letter writers.

Rates of Advertising.

PER LINE OF SPACE, EACH INSERTION.)

Ordinary advertisements	75 cents.
Special Notices	85 "
Editorial or Business Notices	$1 00

Twelve lines Nonpareil solid make one inch.

The average number of words in a line is seven (Nonpareil solid); in an inch is 90; 22 inches make a column.

Double column advertisements and cuts ½ per cent. additional.

No advertisement inserted for less than $2. Objectionable advertisements not accepted.

ANOTHER GREAT STORY.

The BLADE will shortly begin the publication of the third original story from the pen of GEORGE WAINWRIGHT. "The Card-Table at Lawson's, and What it Did," is the title of the new story, and it will be all and more that its predecessors can justify the reader in anticipating. These stories are written by an author of much experience and wide popularity in literature, and the demand created for the first two of the series is sufficient guaranty for the reception of "The Card-Table at Lawson's." The moral running through the stories is strong and clear, and their effect in warning inexperienced young men against the dangers that menace them in the card-table and the wine-cup, cannot be otherwise than productive of good.

◆

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Congress has adopted a bill for simplifying the government of the District of Columbia and rendering it less expensive. The Senate has adopted the House bill without amendment, and the President will doubtless sign it. The District Government should be kept within the control of Congress, otherwise the army of corruptionists at the Capital will seize and use it for plundering the Treasury, just as they have been doing for the past few years. We do not doubt but very important improvements have been made in the appearance and sanitary condition of Washington City, but that those having the management of these improvements were dishonest and sought to amass fortunes through corrupt transactions, there can be no doubt whatever. There is no disposition on the part of the people of the country to find fault with any expenditure in the District of Columbia which may be required by the interests of the people or the credit of the nation, but they protest against what they believe to be wholesale robbery, and demand that the affairs of the District shall hereafter be conducted upon more honest principles, and that those having charge of public affairs shall be made to account for every dollar of public funds expended. As we understand it, this is the object of the bill just passed by Congress—a bill which was prepared after a thorough investigation of the workings of the system of government which it abolishes.

◆

LOCKE'S NATIONAL MONTHLY

It is seldom that a better collection of really valuable literature is found between the covers of a low-priced publication, than is contained in LOCKE'S NATIONAL MONTHLY for July. We are glad to know that this magazine is steadily gaining favor among those who read the best literature, and if increasing circulation be any test of merit, the NATIONAL MONTHLY is certainly not without claims to excellence. What has excited so general remark is that the NATIONAL MONTHLY, although published at just one-quarter the cost of the other popular magazines, has *nothing cheap about it but the price*, the greater part of the matter being original, and the selected matter being taken from the best English magazines. We append the table of contents for July:

I.—The First and the Second Clarice—Mrs. Mary T. Mott.
II.—"Auf Wiedersehn." (poem)—Marion Pearl.
III.—Crusade Heroines—Mrs. Rosa L. Segur.
IV.—Does our Common School Education Educate?—W. H. Maher.
V.—Only a Leaf (poem)—Fannie Frost.
VI.—Em's Experiment—Jeannie Morison.
VII.—Two Robbers, (poem)—F. W. B.
VIII.—Manners and Customs in China—Temple Bar.
IX.—The Fool Killer—Mary T. Hartwell.
X.—An Adventure with Mexican Swine—Louis Howard.
XI.—Her Ghost, (poem)—McMillan's.
XII.—Impulsive People.
XIII.—The Barnhart Mystery—J. Maurice Thompson.
XIV.—Remorse—The Nature of the Average Article—D. R. Locke.
XV.—Misapplied Ingenuity.
XVI.—Prognostication of Leeches.
XVII.—Wretched Writers.
XVIII.—Notes and Comments by the Editor.

THE WEEK.

Both Houses of Congress have passed, and President GRANT has signed the new currency bill, which provides for the withdrawal of $55,000,000 from Eastern States and its distribution among Western and Southern States (only $30,000,000 of which can be so withdrawn during the current year,) and also for the release of bank reserves. This measure, though not by any means all that the country needs, will give to the States of the West and South nearly $100,000,000 more available currency than they now have.—The action of Congress on the Moiety bill, the post office bill, and various other subjects of recent legislation, will be found in our usual Congressional summary.—In accordance with the resolution previously adopted Congress adjourned at the conclusion of Tuesday's session, having accomplished a great amount of business within the few days preceding, but leaving a large number of important bills without action.—Much opposition developed toward the close of the session to the confirming of the new reciprocity treaty between Canada and the United States, and it was laid over till the next session.—The prolonged contest over the confirmation of EDWARD M. MCCOOK as Governor of Colorado closed on the 19th inst., the nomination going through the Senate by one majority.—The President has nominated BENFORD WILSON to be Solicitor of the Treasury, *vice* BANFIELD. Mr. WILSON, up to the date of his appointment, has been U. S. District Attorney for the Southern District of Illinois.—President GRANT has signed the bill providing for a new form of government for the District of Columbia.—Under the new railroad acts regarding the Pacific roads, Attorney General WILLIAMS is about to commence proceedings for the collection of the five per cent. net earnings of the roads. It is stated that if the demand is not complied with inside of thirty days, the delinquents will be thrown into bankruptcy.

The steamer Africa has reported the successful landing of her section of the Brazilian cable. Telegraphic communication is thus established from England through Lisbon and Madeira to Ft. St. Vincent in the Cape Verd isles.—Late Cuban advices report a deplorable state of affairs on the islands under Spanish rule, conscription having been carried on to such an extent as to force into the ranks immature youth and feeble old men. The Spanish residents of Cienfugas, being disgusted with the inhumanity of their own race, are quitting that island in large numbers.—During a recent riot in Shanghai, the Chinese attacked the house of a resident Frenchman mutilating himself and his family and burning their house.—Dispatches from India state that the prospects for the coming crop are recently much improved by copious rains. The government, however, is still feeding some three thousand people.—The American Pilgrims at Rome, express themselves as much pleased by their reception. The Pope, in his address to the Cardinals on the 16th, renews his protest against the usurpation of the Papal States, and other acts of the Italian government. He states that he has recently had overtures for a reconciliation, but declares that he cannot make peace with the enemies of the Church.—Affairs in France continue very much unsettled, and it is difficult to predict what the result will be. It is stated that the Right wing of the Assembly (the Monarchists) is deeply discouraged at the result of the recent votes, and that the Left is bent upon making a change in the domestic policy of the government.

We give on another page a synopsis of proceedings of State Conventions held during the past week, by several Western States, with the platform adopted by them.—Our news summary gives an abstract of several railroad decisions of importance recently announced in the courts of Illinois and Minnesota, in railroad cases.—We shall give next week a letter from Worcester, Mass., containing a description of the new order of Sovereigns of Industry, which will interest our readers both in the East and West.

◆

☞ In three cases recently, in Chicago, lamb's blood has been transferred to the veins of human beings. The last case was that of a German woman who was suffering from general debility, partially caused by pregnancy. The *Inter-Ocean*, in describing the operation, says: "As in the previous cases a young, healthy lamb was procured; tied firmly to an oblong board, its carotid artery opened; a vein in the fore right arm of the woman similarly laid bare; a canula entered in each, and connected by a gutta-percha hose or canal; the ends of both loosened simultaneously; and then commenced the flow of the elixir of life. The flowing in this case continued for three minutes,—longer by several seconds than anything of the kind ever recorded by the well-known Dr. HASSE, of Germany, or any one else. For the better performance of the action, and as an improvement on the instruments first used, the physicians had supplied themselves with their finer pointed canulæ, and thus rendered the chances of permitting air to enter the patient's veins all the fewer. Dr. HOTZ had the supervision of the case, and was aided by Dr. PROKOLLER and Dr. WILD. As has been intimated, the flowing lasted three minutes, and during that time twenty-two ounces of blood were injected into the veins of Mrs. WEISBACH. This may seem incredible, but it is indisputable. The sensations which attended the operation were marked as being unlike any of those noted in the previous cases here. The patient had slight lightness in the head, which was followed by vomiting. There were several members of the profession present by special invitation. When these symptoms were remarked, some of the visitors were alarmed, fearing fatal results; but the operators assured them that no such thought need be entertained for a moment. And the patient's condition yesterday reaffirmed what her medical advisers had prognosed. She stated yesterday that she had not felt so well for months, and that all the unpleasantness had gone. Her uneasiness also had passed away."

THE INDEPENDENT PARTY.

All experience demonstrates that it is almost, if not quite impossible to establish any political party, and give it such strength as to warrant belief in its final success, upon any single issue. There are several reasons for this, the most important one being the fact that whenever any measure of public policy becomes popular with the people, one of the great political parties will adopt and support it for the strength which it can bring to the party. This adoption of new planks by political parties is generally attended with caution, since it may happen that the party will lose more than it can gain by taking the step. The friends of any particular measure must show sufficient strength to guarantee the party against loss from the adoption of their views before they can induce it to incorporate the favorite doctrine into its creed. Even the old Abolition party failed to secure strength and success as a party; but public sentiment gradually became opposed to slavery and what was termed the "Free Soil" element of both parties sloughed off from the conservative elements and organized the Republican party, swallowing up the great bulk of the Whig party, not leaving enough of it to make a respectable show as a separate organization, and there remained, practically, but two parties—the Whigs who could not unite with the Republicans casting their fortunes with their old political enemies, the Democrats. The effort to organize a political party on the temperance issue has been even less successful than that of the Abolitionists. We might cite other cases, but it is not necessary.

The recent attempt, in Indiana and Illinois, to organize a new political party, based upon the interests of particular classes of society—upon issues which can better be fought for inside than outside of existing parties—does not promise to be an exception to the general rule governing such organizations. In the first place, the special friends of the measures underlying this new organization were divided in opinion respecting the policy of attempting to organize a new party. In many instances, since the meeting of the conventions in Indiana and Illinois, county Grangers have already repudiated this movement, and doubtless many others will do so at an early day. Besides, the nominees, in some instances, are quite objectionable, personally, and fail to give evidence of any reform through the proposed new party. In addition to this, the Republican Conventions held in those States the present week, have taken a position upon the principal issues embraced in the Independent platform which must meet with the approbation of the thoughtful and prudent friends of reform. These facts must all operate against the success of the new organization, and present indications point clearly to a very slim vote for the Independent ticket next fall, in the States named. The Republican party has shown that the road to reform is through its organization, and those who earnestly desire the success of the leading principles advocated by the Grangers, can best secure such a result through efforts inside of the Republican party.

THE NEW BANKRUPT LAW.

The bankrupt bill, just passed by Congress, makes some important changes. A voluntary bankrupt may be discharged upon the payment of 30 per cent. of his indebtedness. In cases of involuntary bankruptcy, the period of four months mentioned in the thirty-fifth section of the original law is changed to two months, but such provision not to go into effect until two months after the passage of the act. So, also, the period of six months, mentioned in the same section of the original act, is changed to three, but not to take effect until three months after the passage of the act. Any banker, broker, merchant, tradesman, manufacturer or miner who has stopped or suspended, and not resumed payment of his commercial paper, shall not be deemed bankrupt until the lapse of forty days after such suspension. Allowance for service is reduced to one-half the rates hitherto allowed, except for actual and necessary disbursements made. Justices of the Supreme Court are required to make new rules and empowered to consolidate the duties of register, assignee, marshal and clerk, and to reduce the cost of charges, to the end that prolixity, delay and unnecessary expense may be avoided.

The new law confers jurisdiction on any Circuit or District Court of the United States, and the Marshal of each district is required to report, in the month of July, to the Clerk of the District Court, as follows:

1. The number of cases in bankruptcy in which warrants have come to his hands.
2. How many such warrants were returned, with fees, costs, and expenses, and emoluments thereof.
3. The total amount of all other fees, costs, and expenses, and emoluments earned and received by him during the year, or in respect to any matter in bankruptcy.
4. A summary statement of such fees, costs and emoluments, exclusive of actual disbursements in bankruptcy, received or earned during the year.
5. A summarized statement of all actual disbursements in cases; also, requiring every register to report in like manner, the number of voluntary and compulsory cases in bankruptcy, coming before him during the year, the amount of debts and liabilities of bankrupts, the amount and rate per cent. of all dividends declared, and the disposition of all such cases.

The clerk of the court in the month of August each year, is required to transmit to the Attorney General, a list of the cases pending and disposed of, the dividends declared, the disposition of cases, whether any officer has failed to make this report, etc. Any violation of this section to be punished by dismissal from office, and the party offending be guilty of misdemeanor, and upon conviction, to be fined not more than $500 or imprisonment not exceeding one year.

◆

☞ Parties in New York are opposing the Canadian Reciprocity Treaty because it provides for the completion of the Canadian Ship Canals, by means of which grain may be readily shipped direct to Europe from any Lake port. Their argument is that a direct water line to Europe would render it impossible for New York and Boston to divert shipments to foreign ports by either of those points. While the people of the West would prefer to trade with, or through American channels, they do not feel called upon to pay an enormous tax in order to secure such trade, and will hail with satisfaction any line which can afford cheap transportation. New York has arrayed herself against the West on the currency question, and it is a poor time now for her to ask the West to make sacrifices in order to continue trade with that city.

NEW PROCESS FOR MAKING IRON—TOLEDO TO HAVE A FURNACE.

Iron forms so large an element in the composition of human necessities, that it is difficult to conceive of any method by which progress could be made without it. Nature has met this necessity by large deposits of ore in all parts of the world, and to-day the production of iron is scarcely second in importance to that of breadstuffs. The history of iron is too voluminous for a newspaper article, and a review of the methods employed at various periods of the world for extracting the metal from the ore, would fill a large volume.

The process of making iron involves exceedingly nice chemical combinations, since the least variation materially affects both quality and quantity. Not only this, but the value of iron must depend largely upon the method by which it is produced from the ore, since the actual cost of ore is trifling compared with that of manufactured iron. How to reduce the expense attending the production of iron, is a subject which has employed the minds of scientific men and practical metallurgists for centuries, and yet perhaps there is no person who supposes that the cheapest and best method has yet been discovered. That progress is being made, and that there is reason to hope for still more important results, there can be no doubt.

The great object which has attracted the attention and earnest thought of persons interested in the manufacture of iron, has been that of devising some method by which a short-cut may be made and iron produced by some direct process. At present, to secure iron and steel, the ore must pass through several different processes; whereas, there are those who believe that it should and may be produced by a single process. Mr. GEORGE J. SNELUS, an eminent metallurgical chemist of Great Britain, in 1869 received a patent for improvement in the method of manufacturing iron, and in the patent granted to him the following occurs:

> In the ordinary process of making iron, the ore is reduced under such conditions that it immediately takes up carbon and is converted into cast iron. Several attempts have been made to produce wrought iron direct from the ore, but either owing to the process not being continuous, or its requiring too much time and fuel, or its inapplicability to the treatment of fine ore, and *the incomplete reduction* of the ore, none of these attempts have yet been successful in such a degree as to afford the means of making iron or steel so economically as can be done by first forming pig iron in the blast furnace.

We might quote from authorities on this side of the Atlantic to show that there has been a strong conviction on the part of metallurgists that the production of iron direct from the ore is not an impossibility, and that their efforts should be directed to the discovery of this process, but it is not necessary for our purpose at this time.

In February last, Mr. THOMAS S. BLAIR, of Pittsburg, read a paper before the American Institute of Mining Engineers, in which he explained a new method for the production of iron—or, rather, a process by which iron may be produced directly from the ore. This paper is published in full in the *U. S. Railroad and Mining Register*. He gives a full account of his experiments and the reasons which induced him to expect the desired results. After much time spent in investigations and experiments, he ascertained just what condition of things would produce iron directly from the ore, thus leaving the only question to be determined that of the method by which the necessary condition of things could be successfully brought about. He explains the process thus:

> We are in a chemical laboratory. We take a small porcelain tube and fill it with a mixture of pulverized peroxide of iron and charcoal; next we seal the ends of the tube hermetically, then expose it to heat, by immersing it in a bath of brightly red-hot sand for a certain time (varying with the character of the ore), then take it out, cool it, and, after cooling, break it open and pour out the contents. Carefully separating and testing them, we find that we have obtained particles of metallic iron.
>
> Now, what conditions did we observe to get this result?
>
> *First*—There was contact of the iron oxide with carbon.
>
> *Second*—There was isolation from the free oxygen of the atmosphere.
>
> *Third*—There was the heat of bright redness.
>
> *Fourth*—There was a certain duration of time.
>
> *Fifth*—There was continued isolation from the air until cold.
>
> Hence, we have established the fact that if a peroxide of iron be brought into contact with a sufficient quantity of carbon, with perfect isolation from the atmosphere while exposed for a sufficient length of time to a sufficient heat, and then cooled down to a sufficient degree while still isolated from the air, the oxygen and the iron will be dissociated, the oxygen passing off in a gaseous form, leaving the iron behind. Now, chemistry supplies all the data for filling up with absolute figures the blanks in this statement, and we have in consequence a formula by which, if strictly carried out, we can achieve the first of our two great steps in the direct process—we can gain the metallic iron direct from the ore. Hence the chemistry of the operation is clear, and it becomes simply an engineering question how to meet all the necessary conditions, so as to conduct it on the large scale.

Having conquered the first difficulty in the way of direct production, the next step was to devise some plan by which the required chemical action could be applied. Mr. BLAIR, after thoroughly investigating the different processes known and in use, ascertaining their defects and remedying the same, finally succeeded in producing a method which, he claims, works satisfactorily. In his explanation of this process, he says:

> Confining ourselves, therefore, to the simple question of reduction, we finally give the preference, among the multitude of contrivances and appliances, to the vertical chamber, to be filled at top, and drawn at the bottom, working continuously. But in all these we discover one fatal defect; there is no adequate provision for the isolation of the material, either while under treatment or while cooling, or both.
>
> We experiment ourselves, and despair of obtaining the desired result by any arrangement of valves, or slides, or the like contrivance. The dilemma is this, we want an apparatus that, as I have said, shall work continuously and on a scale of considerable magnitude, taking in and discharging material at short intervals, yet always closed to the entrance of free oxygen. Or, otherwise stated, we must have a chamber so open at top and bottom, that we can dump in a cart-load of crude material above and draw out a cartload of finished product from below, yet be, all the time, hermetically sealed against admission of air. Now this chamber—assuming that we have settled upon the plan of filling it with ore and solid carbonaceous matter and heating them through its walls—must be surrounded by heat for a certain distance down and by a cooling medium below that, because we intend to reduce first and then cool down. Well, we find that our difficulty as regards the keeping out of air at the top, takes care of itself. The solid oxygen and solid carbon, down in the zone of reduction are combining as carbonic oxide, and by virtue of their great expansion forcing their way upward and out so that they arrest every particle of free oxygen before it can penetrate downward. As to the bottom, however, we have not this resource and must find another. We get it by giving to our chamber such proportions that there shall always be above the place of egress, a column of material, so cool itself as to be proof against the influence of oxygen, and of such a height as to form a packing which shall seal up that material above it which has not yet reached the safe degree of cooling.
>
> By this device, which, surely, is as simple as anything in metallurgical engineering, our dilemma is answered. We are now operating, in regular practice, at Glenwood, cylinders of three feet internal diameter, and forty feet in height, which are open tubes, so far as relates to the taking in and discharging of their contents, but as relates to access of air in their working zones are sealed retorts; the seal above being the ingoing material itself and the gases percolating upward through it; and the seal below the material which, by cooling, has become indifferent to exposure. For the first time, then, in the history of attempts at the direct process we have at our command complete isolation, yet continuous working.

Of the practical operations of the system, he says:

> This furnace works on a system of "continuous regeneration," the waste gases passing continuously in one direction outward, and the air and gas supply passing continuously in one direction inward. I regret that the length of this paper compels me to omit a detailed description of this most satisfactory furnace. It gives all the heat that can be used (the endurance of the structure being the limit), and works with the greatest steadiness. All clogging of the regenerators by tar and soot is avoided by the simple expedient of alternating the currents of gas and air so that the air is made to pass through the chamber where the gas had previously been, thus burning out all those deposits, while the gas finds a clear passage in the other chamber where the air had been flowing. It is only necessary to make this alteration between heats, so that, from the time of charging, until the cast is made, the only manipulation called for is the adjustment of the inlet-valves for gas and air, and of the damper of the stack. (There is another furnace, working on the principle of continuous regeneration, the invention of Mr. William Sellers, which has already melted steel satisfactorily, and will doubtless contribute its share to the onward march of the open hearth system.)
>
> Our present practice at Glenwood is to take the iron sponge and press it, while cold into blooms of six inches diameter and about twelve to eighteen inches in length. A specimen of these is exhibited here. The pressing is performed by hydraulic machinery, and the force exerted is about 30,000 pounds to the square inch, or about 900,000 on the bloom. Thus prepared we charge them into an auxiliary heating furnace, where they are brought to a bright red heat, and then thrown into the bath of the melting furnace. We use no other form of wrought iron whatever. Otherwise there is nothing peculiar in our operations, and everything goes on just as if we were melting ordinary blooms, except that the fusion is much more rapid. We have no difficulty whatever with the lining of the furnace, owing to the small amount of protoxide left in the sponge, there being decidedly less than is usually found in puddle bar. It is here that the perfection of the reduction tells.

We have thus given but the merest skeleton of the method by which iron may be produced directly from the ore, yet it is sufficient to convey to the mind of the reader a tolerably intelligent understanding of the process, and to convince him of its economy, as compared with the usual method.

We have gone thus into detail in the presentation of facts upon this subject, because we learn that it is in contemplation to establish a furnace at Toledo, based upon the system of direct production, which Mr. BLAIR has developed and perfected. He gives the cost of manufacture by the usual process and by his method, showing that he can produce iron very much cheaper per ton than it can be made by the old process.

It will be observed that an important feature connected with Mr. BLAIR's discovery is the large saving of fuel. In fact, this is the chief point of economy. Not only this, but, as we understand it, a different kind of fuel, to a certain extent, may be used from that employed by the old method. It obviates the necessity of carrying your ore to the fuel, leaving the two to meet upon a common level. Since Toledo is the natural meeting point for the ore and the fuel, and at the same time possesses very extraordinary facilities for reaching and supplying large sections of country at cheap transportation rates, no better point for the manufacture of iron could be selected.

Capitalists from abroad stand ready to furnish one-half of the means required for the establishment of this business in Toledo, and it is their purpose to make similar propositions to Chicago and St. Louis. They are men of practical knowledge and have the capital to meet their engagements. It only remains for Toledo capitalists to do their duty to insure the inauguration of this most important element of growth and wealth in our midst at an early day. Parties wishing further facts relating to this enterprise, may find it profitable to call upon Hon. W. W. GRIFFITH, President of the Merchants' National Bank. We hope to see Toledo show a proper appreciation of this proposition and reap the advantages which it is designed to confer upon the city.

◆

OHIO NEWS.

Eight births and sixteen deaths in Dayton last week.

Akron sold over 17,000,000 feet of lumber last year.

Mrs. Collins, at Dayton, sued a saloon keeper, Reunke by name, for $5,000 damages, occasioned by selling liquor to her husband. The jury awarded her $50.

The Cincinnati High School, on Friday, graduated a class of eighty-six. Friday night the Cincinnati Normal School for teachers, graduated forty-five young ladies.

Prof. Galloway having been invited to join the United States Geological Survey expedition in the Yosemite and Yellowstone regions, has tendered his resignation as President of the Y. M. C. A. at Xenia.

On Friday night, near the village of Somerset, the door of Mr. Samuel Bear's residence was broken down with a rail, and three disguised ruffians entered, and robbed the inmates of $500, a fine gold watch, a shot gun and a revolver.

Dr. N. Phillips, of Berlin Hights, one of the oldest and most respected residents of our county, died at his residence on Tuesday, after a lingering illness, at the age of sixty-one years. The funeral on Thursday was attended by a large concourse of people, the services being conducted by the Rev. Mr. Forbush, of Cleveland.—*Sandusky Register, 20th.*

A family feud has existed between the Karmichaels and Eagys, at Van Wert, and the Eagys have often sworn to kill Mr. Karmichael upon the first opportunity. A few nights since John Eagy tore up a bridge which he (Karmichael) must cross, but he, fortunately, saw the bridge gone in time to arrest the danger. Eagy assaulted him, but Mr. K. escaped. Eagy was arrested in Fort Wayne Monday, and will be tried here for assault with intent to kill.

FORTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

In the Senate, on the 15th, the substitute for the House bill regulating the removal of causes from State Courts to Circuit Courts of the United States, was called up, and after amendment, read the third time and passed. A Conference Committee having been moved on the Geneva award bill, the Chair appointed Senators Frelinghuysen, Wright and Thurman members of the Conference Committee on the part of the Senate. Senator Edmunds, from the Committee of Conference on the Bankrupt bill, made a report which was agreed to. He explained the report, and said that most of the amendments were of a verbal character, and the bill was substantially as it passed the Senate, with the exception of a section relating to voluntary bankruptcy. As the bill passed the Senate that section provided that a voluntary bankrupt should pay 33 per cent. of his indebtedness. As modified by the Conference Committee, a voluntary bankrupt could be discharged upon the payment of 30 per centum of his indebtedness with the consent of one-fourth of the number of his creditors, representing one-third of the value of his indebtedness. The resolution instructing the Committee on Appropriations to report amendments to the River and Harbor bill, for the survey of the routes recommended by the Transportation Committee was agreed to—yeas, 42; nays, 6. Senators Sargent, Pratt and Stockton were appointed members of the Conference Committee on the part of the Senate, on the Pension Appropriation bill.

On the same day, at 11.20 A. M., the House went into Committee of the Whole on the Civil Appropriation bill. Mr. Butler's amendment, repealing the law for the Civil Service Commission, as amended by Mr. Haskin's proposition, giving the preference to discharged soldiers and sailors and their dependant relatives, was agreed to without division. An amendment to repeal the eight hour law of government employes was ruled out of order. After a lengthy debate in Committee of the Whole, the amendment striking out the third section, in regard to the Choctaw claim of $2,000,000, was agreed to, and the committee rose and the bill was passed. Adjourned till evening, when an unsuccessful attempt was made to pass a bill making appropriations for sundry public buildings at Philadelphia, Cincinnati and other points.

In the Senate on the 16th inst., Senator Morrill, (Vt.) called up the House bill to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to suspend work upon public buildings, and it was passed. Senator Bogy called up the House bill, making an addition to the 75th section of the act of July 22, 1861, amendatory of the law to aid in the construction of a railroad from the Missouri River to the Pacific Ocean. This bill provides that any officer or agent of the companies authorized to construct those roads, or engaged in operating either of them, who shall refuse the use of the road or telegraph under his control for all purposes of communication, travel and transportation, so far as the public and Government are concerned, as in one continuous line, or shall refuse equal advantages and facilities as for rates, time or transportation, without any discrimination of any kind, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof be fined not exceeding one thousand dollars, and be imprisoned not less than six months. The bill further provides that in case of the failure or refusal of the Pacific Railroad, or either of said branches, to comply with the requirements of the acts, the party injured or the company aggrieved may bring action and be entitled to a judgment for treble the amount of all excess freight and fares collected by the defendant, and for treble the amount of damages sustained by the plaintiffs by such failure or refusal; and for every violation of the act a new cause for action shall arise. The bill passed without amendment. The Senate then took up the postoffice appropriation bill, and after various amendments, went into executive session, leaving the bill pending.

The House, on the 16th inst., passed a bill making bigamy or polygamy a bar to a seat in Congress. The House received and agreed to the report from the Conference Committee on the bankrupt law, and the bill goes to the President for his signature. At the evening session, Mr. Rusk, from the Committee on Pensions, reported a bill providing that all pensions on account of death from wounds received, or disease contracted, in the service of the United States since the 4th of March, 1861, which have been granted, or may be hereafter granted on application filed previous to the 1st of January, 1875, shall commence from the date of death or discharge, and that arrears of such pensions shall be paid. A strong fight was made against the bill, and it was finally withdrawn, to be presented the next day.

At the expiration of the morning hour, on the 17th, the Senate went into Committee of the Whole on the Postoffice bill. Amendments were made fixing the rate of postage at 1c per pound or fraction thereof on newspapers and periodicals; allowing newspapers to go free in the county where published, except that postage shall be paid if delivered through a free carriers' office; allowing public documents to be sent through the mails, the postage to be paid by the party receiving them, with others, and the bill was passed. The following bills were called up and passed: House bill to authorize the construction of a bridge across the Mississippi River at or near the city of La Crosse, Wis.; Senate bill to provide for the establishment of an International Commission of Maritime Powers to lay down ocean courses for steam vessels, and otherwise provide for the increased safety of sea travel; House bill to provide for the establishment of life-saving Stations and Houses of Refuge upon the sea and lake coasts of the United States, and to promote the efficiency of the life-saving service; House bill to extend the jurisdiction of the Lighthouse Board. Senator Boutwell called up the House bill repealing all the revenue tax on Savings Banks having no capital, and where investments are made solely for the benefit of depositors.

In the House on the 17th inst. Mr. Woodford moved to suspend the rules and adopt a resolution for the establishment of an international system of arbitration between all civilized powers, whereby matters in dispute between Governments may be adjusted by arbitration and without recourse to war. Agreed to. The resolution previously offered giving the use of the rotunda of the Capitol to the Women's Centennial Executive Committee of Washington for the 15th of December next, to celebrate the destruction of tea in the Harbor of Boston, was adopted. The House passed the Senate bill prohibiting the publication of revised Statutes of the United States in newspapers at the expense of the United State. Mr. Wilson, from the Judiciary Committee reported in favor of the impeachment of Judge Durrell, and a minority report was also presented, recommending the discontinuing of all proceedings. No action.

The Senate on the 18th inst. took up the bill repealing the moiety system and after lengthy debate it was laid aside without action. The Senate took up the bill to provide a new form of Government for the District of Columbia, and it was passed as it came from the House, without amendment.

The House, on the same day, took up and passed the bill to amend the mining law of May 10th, 1872; also, one or two other bills and agreed to the Conference report on the Moiety bill.

In the Senate, on the 19th inst., Senator Wright called up the new finance bill, being the report of the Committee of Conference. Senators Flanagan, Edmunds and Morrill, (Vt.) opposed the bill, and Senators Wright, Sherman, Thurman and Stevenson, spoke in its favor. The vote on the passage of the bill was taken at 4 P. M., and stood—yeas, 41; nays, 19; so the bill was passed. Senator Pratt moved that the River and Harbor Appropriation bill be laid aside informally and that the Senate proceed to consider the bill reported from the Committee on Pensions, to amend the act granting pensions to certain soldiers and sailors of the war of 1812, and the widows of deceased soldiers approved February 14, 1871, and to restore to the pension rolls those persons whose names were stricken therefrom in consequence of disloyalty. Agreed to—28 to 20. The Pension bill was then read. Senator Pratt said he would offer an amendment to the first section, so as to give to every such soldier as was not benefited by the act of 1871, a pension from the date of the passage of the bill. Adjourned without action.

The House took up, on the same day, the Postoffice bill, and after still further amending it gave it into the hands of a Conference Committee. At the evening session Mr. Butler (Mass.) made a lengthy speech in defense of the moiety system, and was followed by Mr. Foster, of Ohio, in reply. The session closed at 12:15 Saturday morning, after a sharp encounter between Messrs. Butler and Tremaine.

The Senate, on Saturday, took up and passed, with amendments, the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill. The River and Harbor bill, after being considered in Committee of the Whole, was read the third time but not passed. Senator Sherman called up the House bill to repeal the act under which the Sanborn contract was awarded. The Senate adjourned at 3:30 o'clock Sunday morning.

The House on the 20th inst., delegated to the Arkansas Affairs Committee power to continue its action during the vacation. The Conference Committee's report on the currency bill was taken up and agreed to by a vote of yeas 221, nays 40. The bill then went to the President for his signature. Mr. Maynard asked unanimous consent for the passage of a bill to amend the Gold Bank law, so as to allow the circulation of gold notes to be 90 per cent. of the par value of the bonds deposited. Agreed to, and the bill passed. At the evening session the Supplementary Civil Rights bill was taken up Mr. Eldridge moved that the House adjourn. Lost—yeas, 76; nays, 151. The vote was then taken on the passage of the bill, and resulted—yeas, 140; nays, 91. There not being two-thirds in its favor, as required by the order under which the business on the Speaker's table was taken up, the bill was not passed, and still remains on the Speaker's table. The Conference Committee's reports on the Deficiency bill, and the Indian Appropriation bill were presented and agreed to. Adjourned till Monday morning.

At the session of the Senate on the 22d inst, the tariff bill was taken up and passed. The report of the Conference Committee on the Geneva award bill was taken up and agreed to. The Senate passed the joint resolution agreeing to adjourn on Tuesday, the 23d, at 4 o'clock p. m.

The House on Monday transacted a large amount of business, among which was the passage of the Geneva award bill, also the resolution for adjournment at 4 o'clock p. m. on Tuesday. Several important bills were considered, but were again referred to Committees of Conference. The session of the House continued till 1:15 Tuesday morning.

THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

It is well for those who may feel disposed to censure the Republican party on account of the corruption of some of its members, to stop and consider before going too far. All, or nearly all, of the corruption on the part of Republican officials which has been brought to light, was exposed by Republicans. The party, as a party, has steadily, persistently, and quite efficiently exposed every species of unfaithfulness and deserves great credit at the hands of the people for its zeal in discovering and honesty in exposing official delinquencies. Such efforts to protect the people, even at the expense of party leaders, was never before known. During the long years of Democratic rule, which culminated in rebellion and civil war, no such record of honest devotion to the interests of the people can be found as that which has characterized the Republican party.

The Indiana State Convention, in their platform, very clearly and concisely state some of the commendable qualities of the Republican party, as follows:

> Unlike the Democratic party, it lays no claim to political infallibility. But it does claim that it has shown itself both ready and competent to resist every form of wrong and oppression—to restrain injustice, to remove the public ills when they are known to exist, to condemn the conduct of faithless and dishonest public agents, and to detect and expose abuses in the administration of the government, even when practiced by its professed supporters. It has never failed in the work of reform when shown to be necessary. No offender, detected in corruption, has escaped its condemnation, no matter what party service he may have rendered. It has never endeavored to defeat the public will, but regards the people, and not mere party organizations, as the primary source of all political power. By Credit Mobilier investigation, its repeal of the "salary grab" law, the abolition of the corrupting moiety system, and of the Sanborn contract, it has shown how readily it pays obedience to the public judgment. By its searching investigation into abuses in the District of Columbia, and its prompt condemnation of administrative officers, it has demonstrated its unabated hostility to the demoralizing doctrine that "to the victors belong the spoils of office."

But the Republican party is not solely entitled to confidence and support because it is opposed to corruption. It goes farther than this, and is the friend of every measure designed to benefit the people. Its sympathies are heartily in accordance with the spirit of our Government, and it has done more to elevate the oppressed, and for human progress, than any other party in this or any other country. It is the party of the people, and in all measures, advocated or adopted by it, the object has been to extend liberty, insure equal rights, and promote general prosperity. The people cannot afford to abandon such a party to run after the skeleton of Democracy or the fanaticism of weak-minded ambition as exhibited in efforts to organize new parties upon narrow and inadequate platforms. If there are wrongs to correct, correct them inside the party. If there are new issues deserving of endorsement, have them endorsed and carried into effect by the Republican party. Its defeat can only be the success of Democracy; and Democracy gives no promise of good, but every assurance of evil legislation and government. Stand by the party of the people—the party which has given such vitality to the principles of our Government and the energies of the people.

◆

☞ OUR BOOK OFFER is the most reliable and satisfactory plan yet presented to the public for obtaining standard books at low rates. See particulars on another page.

◆

☞ Some of the finest and most valuable cattle in the world are now reared in Australia. At the Intercolonial Exhibition, held a few months since, the New Zealand stock attracted marked attention for its universal excellence.

◆

A man has no right to permit either himself or his friends to suffer the torture of the Metal Trusses. The new Elastic Truss cures Hernia in a few weeks. It is worn night and day with comfort. It retains the rupture absolutely secure at all times without any exception. Sold cheap and very durable. It is sent by mail everywhere by the Elastic Truss Co., No. 683 Broadway, N. Y. City, who send Circulars free on application.

DROWNED.

A Young Man is Seized with Cramps while in Bathing and is Drowned—A Sad Case.

The danger of going into the water, when the body is heated, cannot be overestimated, and the frequently fatal results which attend the experiment should prove a warning to those who go bathing.

Monday evening Louis Strobel and George Tutter went for a boat ride and swim, taking their way up the river, beyond the Union Railway bridge. On the east side of the river at this point lies anchored a raft of logs, and as the water is deep and clear, it was chosen as the place to bathe.

The boat was hauled out upon the raft, and the young men proceeded to disrobe themselves. Tutter was the first to plunge in, and after swimming about for a few minutes returned to the raft to rest. As he drew himself from the water, Strodel, who until that time had been watching him, slid from the logs, disappearing from the sight of his companion. Nor did he re-appear, excepting the top of his head, which came into sight for an instant and then sank. Tutter, who was some sixty feet away, fearing that something was wrong with his companion, seized a small piece of timber, and getting as near as possible extended it toward him, but Strodel was beyond human aid, and passed out of reach. Tutter continued to search for him, from about half-past nine o'clock, when they went in swimming, until eleven, and then returned to the city for aid. Procuring the services of Jos. Colomy and Robert Mote, he returned to the scene of the accident, with dragging implements, but the water was about twenty feet deep at that point, and all efforts to recover the body were unavailing. However Tuesday morning, with improved tackle, they renewed the search, which resulted in the finding of the body about eleven o'clock, near the upper end of the raft where he had disappeared. The remains were taken to the undertaking establishment of Schroeder & Co., on Summit street, there to be prepared for burial.

The deceased had been in the employ of Mr. F. W. Preston, in the capacity of bookkeeper, for the past year, and prior to that time with Tryon & Rood. He was a young man between 22 and 23 years old, Bavarian by birth, his only relative in this country being an uncle who resides at Peoria, Ill. He had made a large circle of friends, and by his strict integrity and close application to business was on the sure road to success. Chief among his friends were those who were daily associated with him and best able to judge of his merits. At the time of his death he was Secretary and Treasurer of the Turnverein Vorwaerts. Previous to his going into the water he had said he could swim, although he had not tried to do so for a number of years. It is thought that he was seized with cramps, and was unable to help himself or to do anything toward self-preservation.

STABBING AFFRAY.

Two Jack Tars Have an Altercation and one Stabs the Other—The Butcher Arrested.

Sailors when aboard ship are usually a quiet and orderly set of men, though they do sometimes kick up a wind when the come ashore, particularly if they have been taking aboard a cargo of the ardent. The hardships through which those who go down to sea in ships, must pass, make warm friends. William McCall and James Eaden were seamen on the schooner *Idaho*, and until Tuesday forenoon were the best of friends. Tuesday morning, while the vessel was laying at Strong's dock they went ashore, and it was not long before they were worse than half seas over. Returning to the *Idaho* they went down into the forecastle and began discussing their merits as tars. Either was better than the other, of course, and when they had got their argument into this knot, blows were resorted to, to untie it.

Both were large men, but McCall was the most powerful and was in a fair way to outargue his opponent, when Eaden drew a knife, inflicting a cut three inches long upon the left breast of his antagonist, and also severely stabbing him in the right hip.

The wounded man soon sank down with loss of blood, and the would-be murderer tried to make his escape, but officers Nohl and Burbank had heard of the fracas and intercepted him just as he was making his way off the dock, and conducted him to the station house where he was locked up. McCall was conveyed to Dr. Bowen's office on Jefferson street where his wounds, (though severe, are not thought to be dangerous,) were dressed. He was then taken to the station house where he was furnished with a cot, from whence he will be taken to the hospital if need be.

BOATING MATTERS.

The Coming Regatta—An Increase of Interest—Another Chance for Laurels.

The regatta of the Northwestern Amateur Boating Association, which comes off next month at Toledo, is exciting much interest in circles fond of athletic sports. There will be more entries, and it is expected a more spirited contest, than ever before. From the Detroit *Free Press* we learn that the Wah-wah-sum club, of Saginaw City, which has the champion flag, will send a superior crew, and in addition to the Detroit and Erie clubs which are always present at the Northwestern contests, it is expected that Chicago and Milwaukee will both be represented by active crews. The boat of the Goguac Club at Battle Creek was broken while *in transitu* over the Great Western Railway. This was a burning disappointment to that young and active organization, but nevertheless they will in part, at least, be present as spectators. Two clubs have recently been organized at Grand Haven, but it is not known whether they have a membership in the Northwestern Amateur Association or whether they will grace its grand regatta with their presence. Detroit, it is sufficient to say, will be at Toledo on that occasion in larger numbers than ever before, and the Detroit oarsmen will make desperate exertions to carry off some of the aquatic honors of the regatta.

AT BUFFALO.

As will be seen, there is no lack of opportunity for our oarsmen to distinguish themselves this season if they see fit. Buffalo will have a Fourth of July regatta, in which the prizes offered are sufficient to defray the expenses of a trip for a crew from here, and why some of our embryotic Browns and Saddlers should not go down there and return with a laurel or two, we see no good reason.

The regatta will comprise two races, one for four oared boats and the other for single sculls, $625 to be given as prizes for the former, and $75 for the latter. In case but two boats start in the single scull race, the full amount of $75 will be given to the first boat. The prize list is as follows:

FOUR OARED RACE.

First boat	$250 00
Second boat	175 00
Third boat	100 00
Fourth boat	60 00
Fifth boat	40 00
	$625 00

SINGLE SCULL RACE.

First boat	$50 00
Second boat	25 00
	$75 00

THE NEW STEAMER.—A correspondent of the Sandusky *Register* writing from Put-in-Bay, thus describes the new steamer *Waite*:

"The new boat *Chief Justice Waite*, which plys between Toledo and Put-in-Bay, is a magnificent side wheel steamer, resembling the "Floating Palaces" for which the Ohio and Mississippi rivers have become justly famous. Her dimensions are: Length, 200 feet; inside width, 26 feet; width over all, 49 feet; depth of hold, 8½ feet. Her main cabin is 137 feet long and 19 feet wide, is elegantly furnished and fitted up with every essential modern improvement. She draws but six feet of water, and her motion is so uniform that persons subject to sea sickness can travel on her without fear of being troubled with that sensationally disagreeable and unexplained malady. Captain G. W. Orr, than whom no more experienced officer navigates the lakes, is master, and Mr Frank Kelsey, a gentleman well and favorably known to the *habitues* of the islands and the residents of Sandusky and Toledo, is clerk. The comfortable carrying capacity of the *Waite* is about one thousand persons, but she can with safety carry from twelve to fifteen hundred."

Henry County Treasury!

Deficit of About $100,000!

BOOKS MYSTERIOUSLY MISSING!

The Reason for High Taxes!

EDITOR BLADE:—You are probably aware of the fact that not long since at the earnest solicitations of our citizens, Judge Latty appointed a committee consisting of B. E. Sheldon, S. H. Heller, and John Freaze, to investigate the official conduct of our county officers. Our county officers are a well organized mob of political prostitutes and plunderers, who seem to rule this county at will, among them are some old gray headed "pop-suckers," who have floated in this political cesspool all their lives; they essay to disburse what little moral tone is needed to leaven the mass, and are the repositories, and conservators of the small amount of religious caloric that is needed to give the ring an air of respectability. Quietly, but earnestly, this committee have prosecuted their labors despite the obstructions that have been thrown in their way by those conscience stricken individuals who control the Democratic vote and manage the political machinery of Henry county. It is estimated by the committee that the stealings direct and indirect including misappropriations, will amount in four years' time to one hundred thousand dollars! It will be difficult to approximate the exact amount as the disbursement books of ex-Treasurer Tressler cannot be found. A duplicate of this book kept in the Auditor's office is also missing. Singular coincident! The books have either been concealed or burned as a means of obstructing the workings of this committee. The Treasurer's disbursing books as far back as the Whig administration are all here in good order, but Mr. Tressler's books are not to be found, and these are the very identical books that are needed to finish this investigation. The history of no county in the State of equal size can furnish a parallel to the unblushing villainies that have been perpetrated here, and thus you see a preliminary touch or lifting of the veil that shrouds the conduct of the Democratic party of this county for the last few years evolves a stench of corruption that is appalling in the extreme. Is it to be wondered at that the people complain of burdensome taxation, as imposed upon them by a mob of living putrescences? And yet these very fellows have the brazen faced effrontery to appear in public and smile at what they term a "silly boy play" investigation. "Let them laugh when their fear cometh." The end is not yet. Over them is impending the avenging sword of Nemesis. The people are not ignorant of what is going forward, they will be kept posted you may be sure; there will be no "spunging" of records; no suppressions; the facts will be given to the people of Henry county, and they will deliver the verdict and inflict the merited retribution. Efforts have been made to weaken the committee in various ways. One of them is talked of for Congress. These little subterfuges will fail. None of these gentlemen will be cajoled or intimidated. They have undertaken this work conscientiously and with an unswerving determination to prosecute to the bitter end, and these Democratic officials must stand or fall by the exhibition. *

TOTAL ABSTINENCE.

The Immaculate Conception T. & B. Society—Open Meeting at Chamberlain Hall—Large Attendance—Increasing Interest.

Sunday evening an open meeting was held at Chamberlain Hall, by the Immaculate Conception Temperance and Benevolent Society, of Father Quinn's parish, which was largely attended by members of other societies, and was replete with interest from first to last. The ladies turned out in goodly numbers, showing their interest in the cause of total abstinence, which is of such vital importance to them as a class, and the good effect of their presence at such a time is hardly to be overestimated. The meeting was the largest of the season, and will doubtless lead to others, thereby sustaining the interest in the work of temperance, and influencing the workers to active and energetic measures.

Mr. James Coyle, Vice President of the Immaculate T. & B. Society, was chosen Chairman of the meeting. On the platform were seated Rev. Father Quinn, Captain Butler, of Chicago, Dr. J. G. Nolen, and others. The meeting was opened with vocal and instrumental music, the performers being Misses Managold, Whitwam, Ford, the two Misses Murray, and Messrs. Bower and O'Hara. The choir of the parish did good service under the direction of the church organist, Miss Managold.

Rev. Father Quinn introduced Capt Butler as the first speaker of the evening. His remarks were forcible and aimed directly at the matter under consideration, and were listened with marked attention by all.

Dr. Nolan then occupied the attention of those present for a short time, with a speech, he followed by Father Quinn. The meeting was enthusiastic and showed an unflagging interest in the cause of temperance. Before the close, the chairman of the meeting, announced that a monthly meeting would be held in the hall in the rear of Father Quinn's Church, on Wednesday evening next, and called for the young men to join their efforts in making the Immaculate Conception Society equal to any in point of numbers. Many new members are being added to the Societies in this city at every meeting. We herewith publish the following in regard to the benefits derived by these Societies connected with the State Union. It is taken from the State Constitution, and is as follows:

"Any member in good standing in any society connected with the Union, will, upon removing to another locality, be entitled to be received into any society of the Union existing there, on presenting to the President of said society a certificate properly signed by the officers of his former or late society, provided it be presented without any unreasonable delay. And further—such members will be subject to all the duties and benefits of the local laws of the society which he enters, as soon as he joins it, but will be exempt from the payment of initiation fees in the society to which he is transferred."

A TUG RACE.—At Port Huron, a tug race is to be one of the grand features of the Fourth of July celebration. Here is a chance for some of our fleet ones to establish their reputation. From the Bay City *Tribune* we learn that it is proposed to offer a prize of $500 to the fastest boat in a 40 mile race, to take place on Lake Huron immediately after the conclusion of the yacht race. If a sufficient number of tugs want to enter the contest, that will be a part of the attractions on that day. All communications in reference to the matter may be sent to the Secretary of the Port Huron Yacht Club.

COMMON PLEAS COURT.—The following assignments for next week were made this forenoon in the Common Pleas Court:

TUESDAY, JUNE 30.

12087—City of Toledo *vs.* J. N. Gardner *et al.*
12035—Jno. McCoy *vs.* Jno. Deck *et al.*
12046—Minerva Kelly *vs.* Jas. Kelly.
12140—City of Toledo *vs.* C. H. Scribner *et al.*

Decisions in the following cases were rendered this forenoon: Stambaugh *vs.* Cook, judgment for plaintiff; Parker *vs.* Moore, judgment for defendant.

The court took up the case of McCaffrey *vs.* Enright this afternoon.

TOLEDO & MAUMEE N. G. R. R.—At a meeting of the Directors, on the 23d inst., the employment of an engineer and conductor was referred to a committee, consisting of G. W. Reynolds and S. Vogel. It was resolved to ballast the track as far as the iron is laid. Two miles of the iron is now laid. Thirty tons of the iron is to be shipped per diem, until it is all received. The engine is ordered and will be shipped here on the 25th. It is to be of regular locomotive style.

CABLE REPAIRED.—From the Sandusky *Register* we learn that that portion of the Put-in-Bay telegraph wire which was torn down by the spars of the scow *Starlight* has been repaired, and is now in working order. The break was in the span between Ottawa City and Mouse Island, where the wire is elevated 35 or 40 feet above the water.

AN ESCAPED LUNATIC.

A Trifling Mistake—Capture of the Wrong Man—A Free Ride to the Asylum.

A short time since one of the inmates of the Northwestern Insane Asylum, by some means, managed to elude the vigilance of the overseer, and succeeded in making his escape. He was soon missed, and a diligent search was at once instituted, but without success until in the middle of the afternoon, when some railroad hands, who had been asked to keep a sharp look out for the wandering piece of insanity, saw a man asleep in an open car, that was standing on the track about a mile from the Asylum.

They no sooner saw the lunatic than they resolved to distinguish themselves—to place a wreath of glory on their heads, figuratively speaking. They procured a rope, carefully entered the car, and after having securely bound the unfortunate man, told him to get up and go with them. The victim said that he had fallen over a fence and broken a leg, and he couldn't or wouldn't walk a step for them, and wanted to know, with an appearance of astonishment and indignation, where they wanted him to go. His captors told him that he would find out soon enough if he would just go with them, and if he didn't go peaceably they would hurry him up a little, with an oak club one of them carried. The man who had escaped, told them he couldn't walk, and if they wanted him to go anywhere, they would have to carry him. And they did. They hoisted him out of the car, procured a stretcher, and trudged him through the hot sun clear to the Asylum, where with a groan, they deposited their burden and called Dr. Wright. That gentleman, on seeing the prisoner, asked who he was. The men replied that he was the lunatic who had escaped that morning, and that they would like to be rewarded for their trouble and danger in capturing him. The Doctor, with a laugh, told them that he was sorry, but the occupant of the stretcher was not the man he was after; that their captive was as sane as they were. The men each heaved a ponderous sigh, and with, looks of disgust in their faces too plain to be mistaken, slunk away and said, one unto the other, "We have been sold." The next morning, the genuine mad man was caught in the woods some three miles from the Asylum, and returned to his quarters.

The Excursion in Behalf of the Home for Friendless Women.

The Managers of the Home for Friendless Women take pleasure in announcing to the public and the friends who have so generously assisted them from time to time, the gratifying results of their excursion to the Islands on the 16th inst. After all the expenses incident to the excursion have been met, the account of the Treasurer shows a balance on hand of $427.26, which amount represents the net gain of the Home.

In presenting this report, the ladies wish to express most sincerely their obligations to the Toledo & Lake Erie Steamboat Company for the very liberal terms on which the *Waite* was placed at their disposal, and for subsequent generosity of the Company which enabled the managers to realize much more largely from the excursion than would otherwise have been possible. In this acknowledgement they desire to include also the officers and *attaches* of the *Waite*, whose good offices during the day were most cheerfully and unsparingly rendered. They also desire to make grateful and appreciative mention of the kindly services of those gentlemen, who by their personal attendance at the refreshment and other tables, did very much to lessen and lighten the arduous labors of the Committee. To Mr. A. W. Barlow, for a gratuitous and bountiful supply of crockery for the trip; to Messrs C. A. King and A. L. Backus, for barrels of flour; to the *Sunday Journal*, *Herald*, BLADE, *Commercial* and other papers, for liberal notices; and to Messrs. Harry Chase, Calvin Barker, D. C. LeBaron and others, the managers acknowledge a debt that cannot soon be repaid.

For the very excellent music which enlivened the day, the ladies acknowledge their obligations to Dr. S. H. Bergen and Major C. L. Young, whose kindness, with that of the gentlemen previously named, contributed largely to the complete success of the excursion.

SENT TO DETROIT.—The remains of Louis Strobel, who was drowned while bathing in the river Monday evening, were last evening sent to Detroit for interment. The body was accompanied to the depot by the German society of which he had been a member.

A HEAVY CUT OF LUMBER.—Nos. 1 and 2 circulars, in the Mitchell & Rowland Lumber Company's Mill in this city, on Friday last, cut 101,620 feet, actual log scale, running ten hours, on bridge timber. This is the largest known cut ever made by two saws in ten hours running, on bills.

MIDDLE BASS.—We learn from Mr. J. D. Bourn, that the Club House, of the Toledo and Lake Erie Boating and Fishing Association, on Middle Bass Island, is ready to receive guests. The weather is delightfully cool down there, and opportunities for enjoyment are by no means wanting.

CHANGE OF RAILROAD MANAGEMENT.—The Detroit *Free Press* says: "Information from a reliable source is at hand to the effect that L. D. Rucker, of Grosse Isle, has been appointed to succeed Gen. J. S. Casement, as the General Manager of the Canada Southern Railway. The company are to be congratulated upon their choice of Mr. Rucker, who ranks high as a railroad manager."

LADIES ROWING AT PUT-IN-BAY.—Two Toledo girls have been showing their strength and pluck by yesterday rowing from Put-in-Bay House dock to Middle Bass Island and return, a distance of three miles. For the purpose of allowing acquaintances here a chance to guess who they were we give their initials—Miss J. C. and F. S.

AMERICAN SPORT IN GERMANY.—The young Americans residing and studying in Heidelburg and Carlsruhe have formed Base Ball clubs to uphold their national game in a foreign country. The Heidelburg club visited Carlsruhe the other day, and in a match game were beaten by Carlsruhe, the score standing at the end 89 to 26. This may perhaps be accounted for by the fact that the Carlsruhe club contained some boys belonging in Toledo.

BENEFICIARY SCHOLARSHIP.—Hon. Guido Marx has received from the Dean of the Faculty of the Louisville Medical College a blank certificate, entitling any poor and deserving person whomsoever Mr. M. may choose, to the beneficiary scholarship awarded by the Trustees of the College. This is certainly creditable to the school, and offers a chance to some young man to fit himself for the practice of medicine.

OHIO STATE TEACHERS' INSTITUTE.—A writer at Put-in-Bay, says: Extensive preparations are being made to sumptuously entertain the Ohio State Teachers' Institute, which holds its twenty-sixth annual meeting at the Put-in-Bay House, commencing on the 30th inst., and continuing until the 3d of July, inclusive. A special invitation has been extended to the teachers of Michigan and Indiana to be present, and though no actual business meeting will be held by the teachers from those States, yet it is anticipated that the re-union will be mutually agreeable and beneficial.

SHOOTING TOURNAMENT.—The Maumee Valley Shooting Association have determined upon holding a grand pigeon shooting tournament, to take place at Toledo, Wednesday and Thursday, July 1st and 2d. There will be six cash prizes, as follows: First Day—1st prize, $125; second prize, $80; third prize, $60. Second Day—Prizes the same as upon the first. The Tournament will be conducted according to the rules of the Ohio State Sportsmen's Association. Ten single birds each; entrance fee $10, birds included. The birds 25 cents each. Professional shooters barred. The Association will have nothing undone to make this meet a grand success. Already nearly 5,000 birds have been received, and 1,000 more are contracted for.

MASONIC.

Reunion and Banquet Last Evening—A Pleasant Occasion—List of Toasts, &c.

Monday night was spent very pleasantly by those who participated in the banquet which was given by H. J. Lewis, at his residence, No. 758 Erie street, in honor of James F. Rickards, C. G. of Eureka Commandery No. 4, of Detroit, and chairman of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence of Unity Grand Lodge for the State of Michigan.

Sir Knight Rickards was met at the depot by a delegation of St. John's Commandery No. 5, of Toledo, and received a hearty welcome by Sir Knight George Fields, E. C. of St. John's Commandery. The day was spent in visiting the public places of interest throughout the city. At 8 o'clock P. M. Sir Knight Rickards, under the escort of St. John's Commandery, in full uniform, marched to the residence above alluded to, and at half-past ten all sat down to the banqueting table, which was spread with a full array of such delicacies as the season provided. After an ample discussion of the edibles, toasts were given and responded to in the following order:

"St. John's Commandery No. 5." Response by E. C. George Fields.

"Maumee Chapter R. A. M., No. 6." Response by W. L. Waring.

"The Grand Lodge of the State of Ohio." Response by Joseph Garrett.

"The foreign correspondence of the Unity Grand Lodge for the State of Michigan." Response by J. F. Rickards.

"The Commanderies and Sir Knights of our sister jurisdictions." Response by J. W. Duncan.

"The East the Place of Light." Response by J. R. Moore.

"Our Honored Guest." Response by F. J. Higdon.

"The Universality of Masonry." Response by Sir Knight Remley.

"The Ladies—God Bless Them." Response by Sir Knight Jones.

"Toledo, the Future Great City, May She become the Metropolis of Ohio." Response by A. W. Chase.

"Ambush Lodge, No. 4, of Toledo." Response by Geo. W. Fields.

"Faith, Hope and Charity." Response by Sir Knight Claybrook.

At the conclusion of the toasts the assemblage dispersed, all expressing gratification with the pleasures of the evening.

INTERESTING CEREMONIES.

A New Catholic School Dedicated with Imposing Ceremonies.

The large building on the corner of Orange and Michigan streets, which has been in process of construction for some time past was finished last week, and dedicated yesterday afternoon, in the presence of a large number of people.

A large procession, composed of the various Catholic societies of the city and the Myers Cadet Band, formed on Cherry street about four o'clock, and marched to the building, where, after a short time, the ceremonies were begun with an address by the Priest. Father Giersch, after which Mayor Jones was introduced by Mr. Charles Kirschner. His Honor spoke at some length on the importance of having good schools and of the benefits that would acrue through their potent agency, and closed his remarks by appealing to the parish to come forward and aid in putting the school on a good foundation and insure its success beyond a doubt. At the close of the Mayor's remarks the audience dispersed.

The building, which is to be used as a school for the children of St. Mary's parish, is a large three-story brick, very comfortable and convenient, and is a credit to the city and to the generosity of the people who built it.

THE MAIL TO PUT-IN-BAY.—The Island mail closes at the Postoffice here at 7:30 A. M., and is received and opened at a quarter past seven in the evening.

PRESENTATION.—On Saturday afternoon, Mr. J. C. Clay, foreman of the machine department of the Toledo Pump Company, had leave of absence granted to visit friends in Tiffin. Before starting, however, his employers called him into their office and inquired in doubtful sort of tones whether he would be able to return at a specified time. Mr. Clay responded that he would do his best to be on hand as stipulated, whereupon his employers presented him with a handsome watch, duly inscribed with name and date, as a token of their recognition of his faithful services. The recipient returned thanks, but was too much surprised to say more.

A FATAL CASE OF SPLEEN.—Columbus is a little village unknown to many of our readers. It is an insignificant sort of a hamlet, where convicts and politicians are wont to congregate. With such surroundings, lack of principal among its inhabitants is not to be wondered at. Spleen is the chronic ailment of its people, which combined with inherent dishonesty, affords a rare field for missionary work. Columbus tries to grow indignant over the rapid growth and prosperity of Toledo, and the editor of its paper (it has a daily paper, though there are fears of its suspension, by reason of lack of patronage,) is hired to give vent to the general envy, taking his pay in canal scrip. Here is his most recent:

"Every male inhabitant of Toledo, including Indians not taxed, who can masticate a bull croaker, considers himself a Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court bench. It is the most remarkable hallucination on record. The physicians can't touch it."

NEIGHBORHOOD NEWS.

Ligonier, Ind.

THE WHEAT CROP IN INDIANA.

A correspondent writing from Ligonier, under date of June 20th, says, concerning the crops in Noble, LaGrange, Elkhart and Kosciusko counties: "There will be an immense crop of wheat and corn. I have never seen as good in thirty years. The wheat will be ripe for the sickle by the first of July, and the corn is twice as large as it was at this time last year. I think our wheat will yield an average of 25 bushels per acre. I have heard from farmers from Elkhart, LaGrange and Kosciusko, who all speak highly of the coming crop. In our vicinity, we have any amount of fruit, except apples, which are about half a crop, but I learn that wherever there is clay land there is not more than half a crop of wheat; but in these four counties there is not clay enough to daub a cabin, except in the extreme eastern part of Noble county. The ever-provident father is bestowing his favors on the people of this country with a lavish hand. The receipts of wheat at this depot for the past year have been about 500,000 bushels. The amount of wool bought the present season is between 40,000 and 50,000 pounds, the average price paid, 40 cents."

INDIANA NEWS.

Charles Spoke's store at Carlisle, was robbed Friday night of about $500 worth of goods.

The Winemacians will have a 1,700 pound ox, roasted whole, for their Fourth of July dinner.

Thirty-five citizens of Centre township, Boone County, have reached the age of seventy years.

It is stated that there are 317 saloons in Vanderburg county, and that there has never been an indictment under the Baxter law.

The contract price of the Dearborn County court House was $101,000, but over $161,000 have been expended on it, and it is still unfinished.

Wm. Pryor and Anna Lewis, two blind persons who were educated at the Blind Asylum at New Albany, were granted marriage license Saturday.

The other day an aged couple drove into Indiana City, Ind., just as an undertaking firm was moving into an old church, which had been purchased for a shop. The old gentleman stood up in his wagon, his mouth and eyes distended as the men carried coffin after coffin into the church. At last he turned to his awe stricken half and gasped, "Mary, by golly it's cholera; let's git."

THE LICENSE PROPOSITION.

The license proposition, submitted to the people by the Constitutional Convention, seems not to be understood in some quarters. The power of our Legislature, under the present constitution, is quite broad, authorizing the passage of laws to regulate the traffic and make the seller liable for any damages which may arise in consequence of his traffic. The proposition submitted to the people by the Constitutional Convention, embraces the features of the present constitution, no matter whether the vote is for or against license. If the vote is for license, the Legislature is not prevented from "passing laws to restrict such traffic, and to compensate injuries resulting therefrom." If it is against license, then the "General Assembly may, by law, restrain or prohibit such traffic, or provide against the evils resulting therefrom." Should the vote be for a license law, the Legislature is not compelled to pass such an act, but it "may" do so. The license clause, practically, extends the power of the Legislature and authorizes the passage of a license law; but even under such a law, the Legislature may only restrict the traffic and provide damages resulting from the same. Substantially, the license clause, if adopted, would be just the authority to pass such a law in addition to the legislation now authorized. The Legislature, under this provision of the constitution, may or may not regulate the sale by license. The power is left with the people, and there is where it properly belongs. The Legislature should have authority to regulate, restrict, or prohibit the traffic; and in regulating and restricting it, authority should be given to resort to the license system, if deemed advisable to do so. It will thus be seen that no great harm can possibly result from the adoption of the license clause. A Legislature that would adopt a lenient license law, would not be likely to pass very stringent laws for regulating and restricting the traffic; while the Legislature which would seek to curtail the sale of intoxicating beverages, might find a stringent license law most efficient. Why deprive that body of the privilege of using this system, should it be found most desirable?

MORE DEMOCRATIC HONESTY!

Our Napoleon correspondent gives an account of the examination of the financial affairs of Henry county by a properly constituted committee, and the discovery of deficits amounting, during the past four years, to about $100,000. Some of the books belonging to the Treasury are missing, as are also those of the Auditor which should throw light upon the transactions of the Treasury during the period covered by the missing books of the Treasurer. The facts, as stated by our correspondent, are most damaging to the reputation of "little Democratic Henry."

☞ In his remarks at Canal Dover, on Saturday, in favor of the adoption of the new Constitution, General Ewing, in referring to the license proposition said:

> I am well satisfied that a judicious license system promises better results for society than any regulations possible under the present Constitution. After twenty-two years of experience under that clause—during which the sale of liquors has been neither checked nor regulated, a large majority of the people of the State, I think, desire to give the Legislature power to regulate the traffic by license or otherwise, as it may find expedient. Of course the power to so regulate the traffic can only be given by adoption of the Constitution itself, and the "license" clause.

THE GREAT SHOW AT TOLEDO, WEDNESDAY, JULY 1.

W. W. Cole's New York and New Orleans Zoological and Equestrian Exposition.

As will be seen by an advertisement in our columns to-day, this immense institution exhibits in our city Wednesday, July 1, 1874. It comes most favorably noticed by the press in other cities. By a review of the advertisements, we perceive it comes by Rail, using 60 freight cars to transport it from point to point. Has an innumerable number of cages, dens, wagons, etc., to contain its animals, curiosities, luggage, etc. It requires and uses a "city of tents" (so to express it) for exhibition purposes, which at night are so brilliantly lit up with gas that everything is as discernable as in day. Among the animals enumerated are "monster living Alaska sea lion, the largest ever captured, exhibited in a mammoth tank, holding 40 barrels of sea water." This will be truly a novel sight, as they are the only ones now alive outside of the Pacific ocean. We notice the announcement of the "blaze bok, the African hartebest, the gnu or wild horned horse, the wapiti, the giant ostrich, all of which are very rare and interesting animals. Also lions, tigers, elephants, camels, hyenas, kangaroos, crocodiles, sacred cattle, gorillas, manatees, (first ever exhibited,) koodoos, condors, vultures, slacke varkes, baboons," in fact a world of animals, birds, reptiles, etc.

Its circus bids fair to out-rival any establishment we have ever had, both in point of numbers and scale of merit.

Many English artists, who have an excellent European reputation, and who make their first appearance in America:

M'lle Elise Keyes, the greatest female rider the world has ever produced; M'lle Rosina Cooke, with her stud of Menage and dancing horse; M'lle Adelaide Rosland, the beautiful character equestrienne; Mr. Harry Welby Cooke, England's champion horseman, who appears for the first time in this country, in his extraordinary and original act, entitled the "English Jockey's Pastime," the greatest achievement in horsemanship the world has ever known; D. A. Seal, the great London court jester, the most versatile ring humorist living; George Adams, the Pantomimic wonder and king of the stilts. These are among the English importations for 1874.

There are the native American artists, the most known of whom are M'lle Jessie, slack wire equilibrist; young Leon, the great bareback equestrian; Wm. Batchelder, champion leaper of the world; the Van Zandt brothers, the Henseley brothers, the Austin brothers, Holland, Murray, McIntyre, Long, Davis, Hart and Rice, the extraordinary gymnasts. Many other celebrities are mentioned that we have not space to designate here.

Henry Cook's great English troupe of performing dogs and monkeys will make their first appearance in this country.

From indications, the parade will eclipse anything and everything ever attempted in that line in America up to the present time.

Fourteen Dromedaries (truly a novel team) will draw a music car at the head. Then appears the ladies and gents, on priceless steeds. Next the open lion den, their tamer seated among them, all of whom are exposed to view. Then the 40 dens of living animals, the largest Zoological collection in this country. Then Zingra and his plate-glass den of serpents, the reptiles seen coiling around and about him, and obey every word of command. Terminating with the Persian steam calliope, a monster musical instrument, played by steam, drawn by 10 powerful horses. At the tent, another gratuitous display is afforded daily at 1 P. M. A lady ascends a single wire 300 feet in mid air, from the ground to the top of the pavilion.

Two exhibitions are given daily, at 1 and 7 P. M.

Parties living on the lines of the various railroads have the benefit of reduced fare on that day. All in all, a very pleasurable and memorable occasion will be the exhibition day, Wednesday, July 1, 1874.

THE AMERICAN FARM JOURNAL.

The July number of the FARM JOURNAL will follow the present issue of the BLADE almost immediately, and will be in the hands of all subscribers by the close of the present week. The new number of the JOURNAL contains very many articles of interest prepared specially for its columns, among others a paper from the pen of "Shirley Dare," of New York, entitled "The Home Confectioner," in which the writer gives a great many new and valuable recipes for making sweet meats, preserves, jellies, etc. The FARM JOURNAL is pre-eminently a paper for the Farmer's Home, and ought to be in every farmer's house. Specimen copies sent free; subscription price $1.00 per year. Address LOCKE & JONES, publishers, Toledo, Ohio.

THE INDIANA CONVENTION.

The Republicans of Indiana acted wisely in renominating the present competent and faithful State officers by acclamation. There was no scramble after the "spoils" and a general disposition manifested to let well enough alone—to go into the fight without even so much as a discouraging circumstance to operate against success. The endorsement given to Senators MORTON and PRATT was most cordial and emphatic, leaving no room to doubt the fact that in favoring an increase of currency those Senators faithfully represented their immediate constituents as well as the popular sentiment of the country. The Republicans of our sister State enter upon the campaign under most favorable auspices, and their success is certain.

The New Constitution.

[From the Cincinnati Gazette.]

The people have, seemingly, made up their minds not to be excited about the new Constitution. It is our impression that an overwhelming majority of the people of Ohio do not care whether it is adopted or rejected. It is probable that a majority of those who take the trouble to go the polls will vote for the Constitution, largely on the ground that it cost the State two hundred thousand dollars. This is not complimentary to the gentlemen who labored to get up the instrument, but so it is.

☞ Go abroad for news. The Cleveland *Plaindealer* says:

> C. H. Scribner, of Toledo, seems to take the lead among the Democracy of the Lucas district, as their candidate for Congressman.

☞ "I MEAN TO TAKE THE BLADE," said a subscriber the other day, on making his renewal, "as long as I take any newspaper at all." It is probable that he is on the right track.

☞ The Toronto *Globe* thinks the proposition to erect a hotel in Montreal of sufficient size to accommodate 800 guests, most extravagant. Montreal, however, has men of wealth and enterprise, and she is not disposed to remain a few centuries behind her nearest neighbors.

☞ Economy, comfort, looks, all combine to make SILVER TIPPED Shoes indispensable for children. Try them. Never wear through at the toe.

☞ Behind the age. To fasten the soles of Boots and Shoes to the upper with thread or pegs. CABLE SCREW WIRE is the only reliable method—will not rip or leak; not affected by heat or cold—dampness or drought.

Pretty Feet

should be shod in ENGLISH CHANNEL Shoes. All ladies insist on having them. They show a dark line around the sole near the edge. They never wear ragged. They wear longer and cost no more.

YOUTH AND MEN—Suffering from Bad Habit and Effects, Nervous Debility, etc., send 10 cents for Best Book. Nine Illustrations. Dr. E. C. ABBEY, Buffalo N. Y.

Tatterdemalions

only neglect to buy ENGLISH CHANNEL Shoes. If you want a shoe that wont wear ragged on your pretty feet, ladies, insist on buying only these. You can see the channel on the sole.

Veteran Teeth.

It is pleasant to see in the mouths of the aged, teeth that have withstood the ravages of time.

All teeth may be preserved perfect and serviceable, pure in color, and underanged in position during a whole life time, by the regular use of Sozodont.

Everlasting attachments are made with Spalding's Glue.

The Centaur Liniments allay pain, subdue swellings, heal burns, and will cure rheumatism, spavin, and any flesh, bone or muscle ailment. The White Wrapper is for family use, the Yellow Wrapper for animals.

Children cry for Castoria—pleasant to take—a perfect substitute for Castor Oil, but more efficacious in regulating the stomach and bowels.

WANTED—HELP—Reliable Male and Female Help to fill situations in California and the Pacific Coast. Expenses paid. For information write to MARTIN P. HARRIOT, Oakland, California.

WANTED—Partner in the Drug business. Will give a good man a fine chance. One-half interest, $3,000. The finest store in the City of Toledo, O. I mean business. Only those that mean the same need apply. Offer open only for a few days. Address Lock box 181, Toledo, O.
N. B.—Would sell the whole, if preferred.

LAST CHANCE
FOR
AN EASY FORTUNE!
FIFTH AND LAST GIFT CONCERT
IN AID OF THE
PUBLIC LIBRARY OF KENTUCKY.
JULY 31ST, 1874.

LIST OF GIFTS.

One Grand Cash Gift	$250,000
One Grand Cash Gift	100,000
One Grand Cash Gift	75,000
One Grand Cash Gift	50,000
One Grand Cash Gift	25,000
5 Cash Gifts, $20,000 each	[illegible]
10 Cash Gifts, 14,000 each	[illegible]
15 Cash Gifts, 10,000 each	[illegible]
20 Cash Gifts, 5,000 each	[illegible]
25 Cash Gifts, 4,000 each	[illegible]
30 Cash Gifts, 3,000 each	[illegible]
50 Cash Gifts, 2,000 each	[illegible]
100 Cash Gifts, 1,000 each	[illegible]
240 Cash Gifts, 500 each	[illegible]
500 Cash Gifts, 100 each	[illegible]
19,000 Cash Gifts, 50 each	[illegible]

Grand Total 20,000 Gifts, all cash [illegible]

PRICE OF TICKETS.

Whole Tickets	$50 00
Halves	25 00
Tenths, or each Coupon	5 00
11 Whole Tickets for	500 00
22½ Tickets for	1,000 00

For tickets or information address

THO. E. BRAMLETTE,
Agent and Manager,
Public Library Building, Louisville, Ky.

Messrs. LEE & SHEPARD
HAVE NOW READY
LORD OF HIMSELF
A NOVEL.

By FRANCIS H. UNDERWOOD, A. M. 515 pp. 12mo. Cloth. $1.75.

"LORD OF HIMSELF," a novel of Kentucky Life in 1844, is a love story of the most interesting and healthful description. The literary reputation of the author, dating from his connection with the Atlantic Monthly, as originator, editor and contributor, is a sufficient guarantee of the style in which the work is written.

The N. Y. Daily Graphic says: "It is a well-written and thoroughly interesting novel."

The New York Tribune says: "This book possesses great merit. It is faithful, vivid and spirited, without being overdrawn."

The Boston Globe says: "The characteristic features of Kentucky Life are evidently painted by one thoroughly familiar with them and they are peculiarly valuable because of the rarity of such truthful, accurate descriptions. . . . Mr. Underwood's book adds to its attractiveness as a novel, the charm of choice literary allusion and of elevated sentiment expressed in elegant and forcible English."

*** For sale by all Booksellers. Sent post-paid, on receipt of price.

LEE & SHEPARD, Publishers,
41 to 45 Franklin Street, Boston.
Lee, Shepard & Dillingham, New York.

JUST ISSUED—A New Book of Revelations, ENTITLED
ANGEL VOICES FROM THE SPIRIT WORLD,
Being a compilation of Essays indiscriminately taken from a large mass writ en under spirit influence, by JAMES LAWRENCE, Dial and Writing Medium. Address, JAMES LAWRENCE, or NEVINS BROS., Gen'l Agents, 78 & 80 Frankfort St., Cleveland, O. PRICE $1.75. Sent prepaid to any address on receipt of price.

WHITE SAND!
For PAINTERS AND BUILDERS.
Address C. TOLL, Monroe, Mich.

A BEST EVER MADE

TWO GOLD MEDALS

Harder's Premium Railway Horse Power, and Thresher and Cleaner, awarded THE FIRST PRIZE, At Great National Trial, at Auburn, N. Y.

For Slow and easy movement of horses, 1½ miles less than 1½ miles per hour ... Mechanical Construction, thorough and conscientious workmanship and finish in every piece, making the best, ... excellent work ... as shown by official Report of Judges. Threshers, Separators, Fanning Mills, Wood Saws, Seed Sowers and Planters, all of the best in Market. Catalogue with price, full information, and Judges Report of Auburn Trial sent free. Address MINARD HARDER, Cobleskill, Schoharie Co., N. Y.

AWARDED THIS MACHINE.

Self-Propelling Chairs, For Cripples and Invalids, Can be easily propelled, either in or out doors by any one having the use of their hands. State your weight, and send stamp for illustrated catalogue of different styles and prices. Please mention this paper. S. A. SMITH, No. 32 Platt St., N. Y. City.

A TIMELY BOOK FOR AGENTS.
THE LIFE and PUBLIC SERVICES
OF
SALMON PORTLAND CHASE,
Late Chief Justice of the United States:
Formerly United States Senator, Governor of Ohio, and Secretary of the Treasury.
By J. W. SCHUCKERS,
For many years Private Secretary to Mr. Chase.

This is the only Life of the late Chief Justice authorized by the surviving members of his family. The book is printed on good paper, in clear, large type, and illustrated, the whole making a volume of about 650 pages, and sold *only by Subscription*. Price, in elegant Cloth Binding, $5; Leather, $6; Half Turkey Morocco, $7.50. For further particulars apply to D. APPLETON & CO., Publishers, 549 & 551 Broadway, New York.

IMPORTED PATTERNS.
Fashions for Spring and Summer.
[From Smith's Pattern Bazaar.]

1023—[illegible]

1806—[illegible]

ZOYARA—[illegible]

CLOTH MODEL [illegible]

Perfect Gem. SMITH'S "Instant Dress Elevator."

$1.25 [illegible]

Smith's Illustrated Pattern Bazaar.
BEST and CHEAPEST MAGAZINE in the WORLD.
ONLY $1.00 A YEAR.

CLUBS, $300 [illegible]

A. BURDETTE SMITH,
914 BROADWAY,
P. O. Box 5055. New York City.

EPILEPSY OR FITS. [illegible]

THE WEEKLY BLADE.

D. R. LOCKE. J. P. JONES.
LOCKE & JONES, Proprietors.

TOLEDO, OHIO, THURSDAY, JUNE 25, 1874.

OUR CLUB LIST.

We have made arrangements with the publishers enabling us to send the BLADE and either of the following publications for the price annexed:

MONTHLIES.

THE LADIES FLORAL CABINET price $1.25 per year and BLADE, both one year, $2.50.
POSTOFFICE BULLETIN and BLADE for $2.00.
THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY, price $4.00 a year, and the BLADE both one year for $4.75.
SCRIBNER'S MONTHLY, price $4,00, and the BLADE both one year for $4.75.
HARPER'S MONTHLY, price $4,00, and the BLADE both one year for $4.75.
LIPPINCOTT'S MONTHLY, price $4,00, and the BLADE both one year for $4.50.
THE GALAXY, price $4,00, and the BLADE both 1 year for $4.50.
PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL price $3,00, and BLADE both one year $4.00.
WOOD'S HOUSEHOLD MAGAZINE, price $1,00, and the BLADE both one year for $2,25.
GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK, price $3,00, and the BLADE both one year for $4.25.
ARTHUR'S HOME MAGAZINE, price $2,50, and the BLADE both one year for $3.50.
THE LITTLE CORPORAL, price $1,50, and the BLADE both 1 year for $2.50.
THE NURSERY, price $1,50, and the BLADE both 1 year for $2.50.
AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST, price $1,50, and BLADE both one year for $2.75.
AMERICAN FARM JOURNAL, price 75 cents, and the BLADE both one year for $2.25.
AMERICAN FARM JOURNAL, and WHITNEY'S MUSICAL GUEST, $1.50.
WHITNEY'S MUSICAL GUEST, price $1,00, and the BLADE both one year for $2,00.
LOCKE'S NATIONAL MONTHLY and TOLEDO BLADE $2.50.
LOCKE'S NATIONAL MONTHLY and AMERICAN FARM JOURNAL, $1.50.
LOCKE'S NATIONAL MONTHLY and WHITNEY'S MUSICAL GUEST, $1.50.
OLIVER OPTICS BOY'S AND GIRLS, price $3 00, and the BLADE both one year for $4,50.
YOUNG FOLKS RURAL, Chicago, price $1,50, and the BLADE, both one year for $2.25.

WEEKLIES.

LITTELL'S LIVING AGE, price $8.00 per year and BLADE for $8.50.
SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN, price $3.00 per year, and BLADE for one year, $4.25.
HARPER'S WEEKLY, price $4,00, and the BLADE both one year for $4.75.
HARPER'S BAZAR, price $4,00, and the BLADE both one year for $4.75.
APPLETON'S JOURNAL, price $4,00, and the BLADE both one year for $4.75.
PRAIRIE FARMER, price $2,00, and the BLADE both one year for $3,00.
WESTERN RURAL, price $2,50, and the BLADE both one year for $3.00.
CHICAGO ADVANCE, price $2,50, and the BLADE both one year for $3.75.
EVERY SATURDAY, price 5.00, and the BLADE both one year for $5.50.
HEARTH AND HOME, price $3,00, and the BLADE both one year for $4.00.
RURAL NEW YORKER, price $2,50, and the BLADE both one year for $3.75.
WAVERLY MAGAZINE, price $4,00, and the BLADE both one year for $4.75.

Please remember that we CANNOT ALLOW COMMISSIONS on subscriptions for the above named papers and magazines, except for the BLADE, Locke's Monthly and American Farm Journal as stated.

Our Agents everywhere are authorized to receive subscriptions at the above rates. In making this proposition we only stipulate that we must receive at the *same time* one subscriber for the BLADE for each copy of any other publication ordered from the list. They need not both be sent to the same person, nor even to the same Post Office, and in renewing their subscriptions, old as well as new ones, subscribers may avail themselves of the offer. The Magazines and papers are all sent direct from the offices of publication to subscribers, so that there will be no delay in their receipt. No subscriptions received at the above rates for less than one year.

☞ We call the attention of our readers to the changes in the clubbing rates of the *Atlantic Monthly* and *Every Saturday* as announced at the head of this column. Hereafter the BLADE will be sent with the former publication at $4.75 per year for both, instead of $4 50 as heretofore; and the BLADE and *Every Saturday* for $5.50, instead of $5.75. In the hands of Messrs. HURD & HOUGHTON, both these excellent publications bid fair to attain a rank higher than ever before, and we shall hope to see them liberally patronized by the reading public.

FEMALE EDUCATION.

Much as we Americans are in the habit of admiring the robust English women, the people of that country are not entirely satisfied that their mothers and daughters are not deteriorating, under the influence of fashion, idleness and dissipation. Canon KINGSLEY, in his new book on "Health and Education," makes the following statements and suggestions, which latter may not meet with universal approbation:

> If the promoters of higher education for women will compel girls to any training analogous to our public school games; if, for instance, they will insist on that most natural and wholesome of all exercises, dancing, in order to develop the lower half of the body; on singing, to expand the lungs and regulate the breath; and on some games—ball or what not—which will insure that raised chest, and upright carriage, and general strength of the upper torso, without which full oxygenation of the blood, and therefore general health, is impossible; if they will sternly forbid tight stays, high heels, and all which interferes with free growth and free motion; if they will consider carefully all which has been written on the "half time system" by Mr. Chadwick and others; and accept the certain physical law, that in order to renovate the brain, day by day, the growing creature must have plenty of fresh air and play, and that the child who learns for four hours and plays for four hours will learn more, and learn it more easily, than the child who learns for the whole eight hours; if, in short, they will teach girls not merely to understand the Greek tongue, but to copy somewhat of the Greek physical training, of that "music and gymnastic" which helped to make the cleverest race of the Old World the ablest race likewise, then they will earn the gratitude of the patriot and the physiologist, by doing their best to stay the downward tendencies of the physique, and therefore ultimately of the *morale*, in the coming generation of English women.

We suppose it would do no good to recommend that kind of exercise which may be found in useful employments, for, singularly enough, whenever "healthy exercise" is sought, it is certain to be looked for in something which is not classed as labor or with the trades.

☞ Dr. JITZHY, a Russian, claims to have discovered that the bite of poisonous snakes is an antidote for that of mad dogs, in the following singular manner. A very savage dog who amused himself tearing vipers into pieces and was bitten by them in many places, was bitten also by a dog who was unmistakably mad. The owner of the viper-fighting dog, having an affection for it, did not kill it, but watched it closely, with the intention of doing so when the first symptoms of hydrophobia should become manifest. As these did not occur, he concluded that the poisonous bite of snakes was an antidote to that of mad dogs. A woman who was bitten by a viper was subsequently also bitten by a rabid dog, and she too escaped hydrophobia. Upon these two evidences Dr. JITZKY bases his discovery, that the poison of vipers neutralizes that of mad dogs. People who desire to become proof against hydrophobia must therefore expose themselves to the fangs of poisonous snakes, a remedy almost equally fatal to the disease.

☞ The few journals at the West which have advocated currency contraction, are now alarmed and fear that Republican Conventions may resolve that more currency is required by the manufacturing and general business interests of the country. They don't want the seal of condemnation to be placed upon their advocacy of contraction. That is where the shoe pinches.

OUR PHYSICAL DETERIORATION.

An address was recently delivered at Boston before the Massachusetts Medical Association, by Dr. ALLEN, of Lowell, replete with many indisputable facts regarding the bodily health and physical condition of the present generation of the people of the United States, in comparison to the preceding centuries. Many logical conclusions were deduced from observation and study, which are at once so instructive and interesting to all who have given the subject of health and physical welfare thought and consideration, that we present a brief summary of the Doctor's views upon the important subject of our physical degeneration, since he has evidently given much time, thought, and study to the controlling laws of health, hygiene and physical culture, as well as the study of medical jurisprudence.

Dr. ALLEN'S observations have been more especially confined to the New England States, but, nevertheless, they are in a great measure applicable to every section of the Union, touching, as they do, upon the question of alleged physical deterioration in the reproduction of the Caucasian races on the American continent, which causes them to possess a general interest, and while the data for the deduction of facts are more abundant in New England than elsewhere, his conclusions are none the less valuable on that account, since the causes which tend to physical deterioration there are as applicable to other portions of the continent, particularly to the territory lying southward. Dr. ALLEN demonstrates that the type and duration of diseases are undergoing a radical change, as well as the treatment employed to subdue them. Instead of the acute disorders, violent attacks and inflammatory characteristics of disease familiar to past generations, the medical profession of to-day find that the chief difficulties they have to surmount in the treatment of disease consists in combating chronic affections, resulting from a debilitated state of the system, indigestion, morbid conditions of the blood, and general weakness of the nervous forces. Consequently, the so-called "heroic treatment," formerly so popular with the old school of practitioners, has almost become obsolete, and the soothing treatment of the present time taken its place, quite as much in consequence of the altered type of disease, as of advance in medical knowledge.

The changes apparent in the physical ailment and ills of the present generation, indicate the existence of less muscular power, less physical vitality and less power of endurance, while they manifest more nerve, greater mental energy, and far more mental activity. These conclusions are corroborated by anatomy and physiology, as the frame work of the body is not so large, so compact or so well proportioned as formerly, the physical texture is more delicate and refined, the countenance paler, and the features are more expressive. What facial expression has gained in intelligence, it has lost in healthfulness, the brain is becoming too much developed at the expense of the body, and the nervous temperament assuming unhealthy proportions. From these unnatural conditions arise such disorders of the nervous system as heart disease, paralysis and apoplexy. Notwithstanding this increased debility of the human race in America, its average duration of life has been increased by greater knowledge of the laws of hygiene, better attention to the laws of health, the advance in the curative resources of the medical profession, and less exposure to the elements and less suffering from hardships consequent upon advanced civilization and the changed aspects of modern society. Other minor causes have aided in lessening the vitality and strength of the American race, which, when once properly understood, can be combated, and the vital forces which have become weakened through ignorance regain their pristine vigor.

Among these causes Dr. ALLEN cites the following: The too great prevalence of indoor employments and the neglect of physical exercise in the open air; the augmented competition in business and the intemperate desire to amass wealth rapidly; more artificial manners of living, and less healthful styles of dress; the high temperature maintained in dwellings and public buildings, which tends to over-stimulated action of the brain in all the employments of life from infancy and youth to age. In suggesting a reform for these complex evils, Dr. ALLEN believes it should begin in the school-room, by regulating mental culture with constant reference to physiological laws, so that the cultivation of the mind will not arrest the development of the body, and thereby sacrifice both. Powers of observation should be more developed and the memory be less taxed. While inclined to the views of those authorities who have recently taken exception to the weight of the limitations imposed by the physiological laws of sex, Dr. ALLEN very sensibly recognizes the causes of the general ill health of American women in unhealthy social habits and customs, suggests reformation in woman's dress and depricates all forcing systems of mental development. In connection with this interesting subject, the suggestion of Dr. CARROLL that sanitary science be recognized as a study in our schools and colleges, is most opportune. At the annual meeting of the American Social Science Association, that gentleman read an essay upon this subject, which, we believe, is the first time that public attention has been called to the necessity of teaching the laws which govern health in schools and colleges as an especial science. Certainly a review of the facts presented by Dr. ALLEN, regarding the evident physical deterioration of the American races, is most startling, and while increased mental development is evident, it cannot long be beneficial if bodily health and strength must be sacrificed to gain it. The school room is undoubtedly the proper place to inculcate those rudimentary physical laws, without which health is impossible, and since the road to all human advancement and development, either commercial, intellectual or even moral and religious must depend on good health, it is really wonderful that so little attention is given, either at home or in school, to this subject when it so vitally affects public and individual welfare and happiness.

RESPONSIBILITY OF THE DRUNKARD.

The crusade has accomplished at least one good thing. It has directed public attention to the evils resulting from intemperance, and there has been more earnest and practical thought upon the subject than at any previous time. Men have stood at such a distice from the contending forces that they have enjoyed a full view of the combatants without becoming engaged themselves to such an extent as to entirely unfit them for reflection upon all the bearings of the great question, and doubtless large numbers now have different views upon the subject from those entertained prior to this careful consideration of the issues involved. Thought has been directed in more practical channels, and reason has superseded prejudice in numerous instances, all of which promise important results.

Among the subjects of thought which have occupied the minds of many, is that of the responsibility of the drunkard. Has he not received too much sympathy?—have we not regarded him in the light of a martyr, a victim to inherited appetites, which carry him to ruin with relentless power, when he should be condemned and treated as a criminal?—and kindred questions have forced themselves upon the minds of thoughtful persons. It will be remembered that Dr. HAMMOND, in his address, which was endorsed by a large number of leading New York physicians, contended that the habitual drunkard should be treated as an insane person, and sent to the lunatic asylum. That a drunken man is insane—that his reason is dethroned, and that he is liable to injure or kill his dearest friend—there can be no doubt, and Dr. H., after much experience and investigation, has reached the conclusion that the drunkard is an unsafe man to run at large.

In a word, there has suddenly flashed across the minds of many the thought that the man who will deliberately do that which he knows will dethrone reason and fit him for any mischief, is guilty of a great crime and entitled to the severest condemnation and punishment, rather than the sympathy and encouragement of society. The man who will deliberately place himself in a condition to murder his wife and children, or to kill or injure his friend, or to destroy his own life, should be regarded as a human monster, rather than the innocent victim of appetite. He knows what drunkenness will do; and yet, with all its horrors staring him in the face, he deliberately, wilfully and maliciously manufactures himself into a drunkard, and fits himself for the commission of the most horrid crimes which can darken the page of human history. He dethrones man and makes a ferocious brute of himself, destroying the happiness of his family and endangering the lives of those most near and dear to him.

And yet, we have all learned to pity rather than condemn, to sympathize with rather than censure the drunkard. Our treatment of the drunkard has encouraged rather than discouraged drunkenness. Men who enjoy the paralyzation of reason and have no respect for the feelings or rights of others, have been encouraged to drink themselves drunk. The inhabitants of Upper Burmah, although not classed with the most enlightened people of the world, are far in advance of Christian nations in their views respecting the responsibility of the drunkard and the crime of drunkenness. Mrs. INGALLS, in a recent letter giving an account of her visit to that country, in referring to their treatment of drunkenness, remarks that they have one or two laws which Christians might do well to follow. She says the "first crime of drunkenness is punished by the offender being paraded through the streets by a procession of State Ministers, under golden umbrellas, who strike a golden gong, and read the crime at the corners of all the streets, and lash him with thongs. He is taken to the High Court, where he has more severe blows, and then sent to his home. If he is found guilty the second time, he is taken out in the same way, and then banished from the country. We saw such a procession, with a man guilty for the first time. We were in the golden city six weeks, and this was the only drunken man we saw. They are forbidden to use opium or to gamble."

Here we have a practical illustration of the beneficial results attending proper punishment of the crime of drunkenness. It evidently accomplishes more in behalf of temperance than all the prohibitory statutes which can be enacted against the liquor traffic. It is based upon the principle that while men may not be deprived of the privilege of moderately using spirituous liquors, no man has a right to drink to excess and thus endanger the lives and property of his neighbors and friends by the overthrow of his reason and the conversion of himself into a demon. Would it not be well to cast aside our sympathy for the drunkard and strengthen the barriers against drunkenness? Should our law-makers not attach such punishment to the crime of drunkenness, as may be necessary to restrain men from cultivating an appetite for strong drinks and yielding to its behests? May we not, through this channel, reach the results so long sought through penal statutes aimed at the dealer in ardent spirits?

☞ Much surprise has been created in political circles by the appointment of J. C. BANCROFT DAVIS to succeed his uncle, GEO. BANCROFT, as Minister to Germany. It is claimed that the nephew is comparatively unknown and entirely unfit for so important a position. It should be remembered, however, that the uncle is engaged upon a history of the United States, which he may bring down to the times in which we live—that he proposes to take up his residence in Washington and complete said history at once—and why should he not be permitted to keep the German Mission in the family?

☞ We begin to think the end of the Pope is near at hand. Three physicians are attending upon him. Usually, one physician can do the job in a short time.

ADOLPH CLUSS.

The unreflective haste which characterized the removal of Mr. ADOLPH CLUSS, a member of the Board of Public Works of the District of Columbia, and its acting chief engineer, is meeting with severe censure, not only by the opposition press, but also by the leading journals hitherto friendly to the Administration. Mr. CLUSS was nothing more or less than a witness on the stand, before a committee of investigation, and gave his testimony in a straightforward, truthful manner, much of it fully corroborating statements of overcharges for work previously given by the testimony of Mr. BLICKENSDERFER, which will be sustained by every competent engineer, who has honest and disinterested views, who hereafter re-measures the work which has cost the property owners and the government of the District of Columbia such immensely and needlessly large sums of money.

The direct testimony of Mr. CLUSS, like that of Mr. BLICKENSDERFER, implicates in fraudulent transactions several men who are known to be intimate friends and associates of the President, and the influence of these persons was such that Engineer CLUSS was immediately removed from office by the administration, although he had always borne a good character as a competent and faithful official and an honest citizen. This testimony was given before a committee entirely composed of personal friends of those implicated in the so grossly apparent frauds. Noted lawyers on the part of the defense subjected him to one of the most merciless cross-examinations recorded in legal annals, and their bullying characteristics were sustained by the silent sympathy and potent influence of the committee who were the de facto acting judges. Mr. CLUSS well knew that he had nothing to gain by telling the truth and a fair prospect of losing his official position if he did so, with the knowledge that if he made false statements he certainly would be discovered. Therefore the reflective mind easily comprehends why under the circumstances, an honest man could not do otherwise than give the plain unvarnished facts, as he did. That these facts were as damaging to the ring thieves as the testimony of Mr. BLICKENSDERFER, cannot be denied, and, therefore, the instant removal of Mr. CLUSS from his official position, is by some construed into a desire to screen from justice those who have become implicated in the Washington Board of Public Works frauds. Mr. CLUSS was not even given an opportunity for self defense, although it was proven that whenever he did contradict himself in his indirect testimony it was regarding minor details, and was consequent upon extreme nervousness occasioned by the bullying cross-examination to which he was subjected and his lack of fluency in the use of the English language, which prevented him from understanding or being understood readily. Mr. CLUSS had not left the witness stand when he was summarily removed from office, which certainly indicates that the President was instigated by his personal friends to the execution of undue, hasty and unreflective action, in the removal from office of an honest man.

THE U. S. SENATE.

Ever since the organization of the Government, there has been a class of persons who have protested against the method of representation in the U. S. Senate, because each State, without regard to population or wealth, is entitled to just two and no more representatives in that body. The New York *World* is now assuming the championship of the opposition to the present method of representation in the Senate, and undertakes to show its want of consistency with the idea of popular government by presenting the following figures, giving the population of the several States nemed, and their representation in the Senate of the United States.

ONE LARGE STATE ONLY.

States.	Population.	Senators.
New York	4,382,859	2
FOURTEEN SMALLER STATES.		
Nevada	42,491	2
Oregon	90,923	2
Nebraska	122,993	2
Delaware	125,015	2
Florida	187,748	2
Rhode Island	217,358	2
New Hampshire	318,300	2
Vermont	330,551	2
Kansas	364,399	2
Minnesota	439,706	2
West Virginia	442,014	2
Arkansas	484,471	2
Connecticut	537,454	2
California	560,247	2
Total	4,263,670	28

Here, it will be seen that New York, with a population of 4,382,859, has two representatives in the Senate, while the other fourteen States named, with a population of 4,263,670—119,089 less than New York—has twenty-eight Senators. That is a very strong showing on the *World's* side of the question. The difficulty, however, in adopting the *World's* theory is found in the fact that it wipes out State lines, practically, and gives us a centralized Government. The Senate is organized upon the theory that the States, as such, are equal and must have an equal voice in the most conservative branch of the national legislature. But for this, the large fish might readily devour the small ones. The *World* has had much to say against a "Central Government," and much in praise of "State Rights," "State Sovereignty," &c., but now it is out in favor of a policy which would virtually wipe out State lines by destroying State identity in the councils of the nation.

☞ The Brooklyn *Argus*, a contraction journal, does not approve of the President's financial policy. It says:

> Civilization, and the interest of the masses, are bound up in avoiding convulsion or rapid changes. The President's plan could never be carried out; would produce the ruin and dry-rot of 1838; and would end in failure. It must be held up before the community in its proper light, as the theory of an inexperienced, well-meaning man, but fraught with nothing but danger and ruin to the community, if incorporated into law. The proposition, as a whole, is not more sensible than was the President's former proposition to resume specie payment on silver alone.

☞ The Republicans of Morgan county, Illinois, have very emphatically endorsed Senators LOGAN and OGLESBY in their course on the currency question. The State Convention will probably do the same thing.

A SECTIONAL QUESTION.

The currency question is developing sectional lines and feelings to an extent which may well excite alarm. Our territory is very extensive, and our interests are sometimes at least partially conflicting. Such is the case on the question of currency. While there can be no doubt that the manufacturing and agricultural interests of the country demand a larger volume of currency, the interest of capitalists is in the opposite direction. But, after all, this conflict is only partially conflicting, since the prosperity of productive industries adds something to the prosperity of all; so that an increase of currency, while it would largely benefit manufacturers and farmers, would not work injury, but benefit, to the capitalist. On the contrary, while contraction promotes the interest of the capitalist, it works evil, and only evil, to the producer.

The vote on the recent compromise currency bill fully demonstrtes the sectional character of the currency question. In it there was exhibited the fact that the Eastern States are arrayed against those of the West and South. True, California, Nevada, Oregon and Texas voted with the contractionists, but they are strictly coin states and have always opposed all issue of paper currency, wishing to enhance the value of one of their chief products. Leaving these four States out, the vote on the bill stood, in the Senate—

Western and Southern Senators voting for	31
Western and Southern Senators voting against	4
Eastern Senators voting for	2
Eastern Senators voting against	19

This estimate classes Pennsylvania as an Eastern State, which is scarcely just, since she has always been recognized as the Key-Stone State, and her interests have been and are closely identified with the West. Taking her out, the vote of the Eastern States was unanimous against the bill.

This peculiar feature of the currency question develops a most lamentable want of statesmanship on the part of Representatives and Senators from the Eastern States. With the entire productive interests of the country paralyzed and pleading for more currency, the Eastern States have scarcely a man in either branch of Congress who can rise above the local influences of capital in his State or district to legislate for the common good of the whole people of the country. They see manufacturing establishments closing upon every hand—they witness the general prostration of business—they hear the cries of unemployed laboring men—and they know that all this is the result of an unwise and an unprecedented system of currency contraction, yet all this business depression weighs nought with them when placed in the scales against the per cent. of their money-lending constituents.

These facts may well alarm the people and lead to doubts as to the final success of popular government. The greatest need of the country to-day is statesmen to represent Eastern States in Congress. Men are wanted who cannot be converted into mere puppets for money-changers to depress labor and its products. If we would perpetuate our Government and its free institutions, we must keep the iron heel of Capital from the neck of Labor—we must make labor not only honorable, but profitable. Without this, the conflicts between capital and labor—between debtor and creditor—must increase until labor is crushed or communism scatters accumulated wealth to the four winds. The treatment of this currency question in Congress points to these results, unless a higher order of talent can be secured in our national councils.

SUNSTROKE.

In these days, when sunstrokes are so common, anything which will throw light upon the treatment of that class of afflictions may prove valuable. The New York *Graphic*, in referring to this subject, gives the following as the manner in which the hospital physicians of that city treat a case of sunstroke:

> Everything is sacrificed to speed and efficiency. When the sunstruck patient is brought in he is immediately stripped naked and placed on an oil-cloth spread upon the floor. Two men are set to work to vigorously sponge the entire surface of the body with ice-cold water. The back of the head is allowed to rest at intervals on a cake of ice, or sometimes upon a bag of pounded ice. While the sponging process is going on, the patient is cupped for congestion of the lungs or for congestion of any other organ, if there are symptoms indicating the need of this treatment. Meantime brandy or ammonia is given internally. This is the simple but effective process that is usually observed. Where, however, there are convulsions another remedy is used. An exceedingly minute quantity of the extract of the Calabar bean is forced directly into the venous circulation by means of a hypodermic injection. One-eightieth of a grain is usually sufficient, but sometimes as much as a grain is used when the patient is of a robust constitution and is strongly convulsed. The medicine acts directly on the spinal cords and quiets the whole nervous system. If the patient indicates that he is suffering from headache bromide of potash is given.

☞ It is urged by the opponents of the higher education of women, that while in general there is no perceptible difference between the capacity evinced by pupils of both sexes in the study of mathematics and the abstruse sciences, the first symptoms of a diversity of opinion are manifest so soon as the young lady goes into society, when she learns that the knowledge so greatly admired in her brother is a detriment to her, only calculated to cause mortifications and rebuffs. That this is partly true must be conceded, but that nevertheless many women whose record was brilliant in a school, follow the pursuits congenial to them in after life. America affords too many noteworthy instances for dispute. Promiscuous society is never scientific, and rarely even literary, and unless man or woman have aims above those of mere social distinction, neither can make progress in any of the scientific, literary or mechanical pursuits, and that which applies to one sex in this respect equally applies to the other.

☞ Special correspondents at Washington announce that the House voted down the compromise currency bill because they thought the President would veto it should it pass. But what do they think the people will do with them if they pass a currency bill which the President will sign? If Congress proposes to pass any bill, they had better consult the wishes of the people, veto or no veto.

A DISTINGUISHED DIVORCE SUIT.

The MORDAUNT divorce case, which created such great scandal in England some time since, in consequence of the eminent position of the contestants, the lady being a sister of the celebrated beauty, the Countess DUDLEY, and the daughter of the Sir THOMAS MONCRIEFFE, and His Royal Highness, the Prince of Wales being implicated in the suit, is again before the British courts, and when decided upon its merits it will probably settle the question as to what provision shall be made in cases where either the husband or wife is insane, upon which point its adjustment now hinges. It appears that when Lord MORDAUNT applied for a divorce upon the grounds of the conjugal infidelity of his wife, her father, Sir THOMAS MONCRIEFFE appeared as her guardian, and filed an answer alleging the insanity of his daughter. This was set up as a bar to further proceedings, and a verdict was obtained accordingly in 1870, and an order granted restraining further proceedings until such a time as Lady MORDAUNT should recover her mental capacity. Lord MORDAUNT appealed, but without success, although the Lord Chief Baron dissented from the decision of his associate judges. From this decision Lord MORDAUNT appealed to the House of Lords, being fully determined to get rid of his wife. The case was argued in July last, and at its conclusion the "Law Lords" put the following question to the judges:

> Whether, under the Act 20 and 12 Victoria, proceedings for the dissolution of a marriage can be instituted or proceeded with, either on behalf or against a wife, who before the proceedings were instituted, has become incurable.

This question has taken the judges nearly a year to answer, and is not yet definitely settled. On the 15th of May last, they replied that according to the clear views of Sir CRESWELL CRESWELL and Lord PENZANCE, the two judges most conversant with the procedure of the Divorce Court, the dissolution of the marriage in the given case could not be proceeded with. But Lord Chief Baron KELLY dissents from this opinion, as do also two other distinguished legal lights, who hold that the suit against Lady MORDAUNT *can* be proceeded with notwithstanding her insanity. The ultimate decision is, therefore, not yet rendered, but it is probable that the opinion of the Lord Chief Baron will be followed, in which case the cause will be remitted to the Court below, and be tried on its merits, whether Lady MORDAUNT be adjudged insane or not, when the great scandal which was so summarily hushed by the plea of her insanity, will probably be brought to light, and when some opinion will be given by the British Courts regarding the provision which should be made where a husband or wife becomes insane.

It is believed that the discussion of this subject must eventually lead to some fixed legislation regarding it, be the decision in the case what it may. Should insanity be recognized as a legal cause for divorce, much wrong will result therefrom to society, and for this reason the case has excited more than usual interest, as well as for the aristocratic position sustained by all the contesting parties.

THE EAST INDIA FAMINE.

Telegrams of the 11th inst. contradict the recent reports regarding the abatement of the famine in the District of Tirhoot, in British East India, although in other localities, less densely populated, the measures of relief inaugurated by the Government, and private benevolence, have thus far been so successful that few cases of absolute starvation have occurred, though for months rations just large enough to prevent this have been issued, and the quantity of food has been insufficient to meet the needful demands. Late dispatches from Calcutta to the London *Times* state that serious riots have taken place in the districts near Darjeeling, where food is abundant, and from whence it was about to be exported to the starving inhabitants of Tirhoot. The rioters were unarmed bands, who availed themselves of the excitement caused by the demonstrations of all classes to prevent any exportation whatever of rice and other staples. A number of persons were killed, many arrests were made, and several warehouses were broken open and the grain stored within them forcibly taken possession of by the citizens, who feared that if it was allowed to be exported they too would suffer from the horrors of starvation.

After the riots had been subdued, the Government Commissioner stationed a body of troops at the scene of disturbances to prevent further trouble, while the people were officially assured that no possible danger of famine threatened the districts in the vicinity of Darjeeling, and that it had only been the design of the Government to remove the surplus of grain not wanted before the next crop was harvested to the famine stricken localities. This at once relieved all fears and perfect order was restored. In Moynfferpore, one of the most densely populated positions of the District of Tirhoot, the sufferings from insufficiency of food have been exceedingly great, and though every effort possible has been made to alleviate them, no decrease is as yet apparent. It is earnestly hoped that after the next harvest, food will again be sufficiently plentiful to supply the needful demand, but until that time the relief hitherto afforded must be continued, or thousands will perish of hunger and the pestilential diseases resulting from an insufficiency of healthful, nourishing food.

☞ The Albany *Journal* concedes that Congress—the Representatives of the people—are in favor of more currency, but it derives satisfaction from the reflection that the "one man power" at the White House can defeat the people and force upon them a policy which is obnoxious to their wishes and destructive of their interests.

☞ Some doubt is expressed with regard to the adjournment of Congress at the time agreed upon, but business will probably be rushed to a conclusion by that time.

CO-EDUCATION.

For some unexplained reason, co-education of the sexes, and mixed class recitations, have proved unsatisfactory in Brooklyn, and the School Superintendent has made a report to the Board of Education of that city asking it to be discontinued. A committee was accordingly appointed, who, upon conference with principals and teachers, also recommended the discontinuance of mixed recitations on the plea that such a system "was pregnant with danger." Thereupon the enemies of the co-education system, which has worked so admirably elsewhere, wherever tried, seek to raise a hue and cry about it, many going so far as to characterize the system as "grossly immoral," and thereby seek to further its abandonment everywhere.

In the public schools of our city, where the co-education system has been in operation over two decades, we have yet to record a single case of immorality resulting therefrom. Not that we claim that young humanity in Toledo is superior to that of other cities, and consequently free from hereditary passions and vices, but we do assert that such mild but firm discipline has always been maintained in our schools that co-education has never been "pregnant with danger," as in Brooklyn. When, in exceptional instances, irregularities have occurred, the fault has been directly traceable to parental neglect, and lack of that watchfulness so needful at the ages when boys and girls are, so to speak, in the transition state of life, and having left the years of childhood behind, are standing upon the unknown threshhold of manhood and womanhood.

One very great fault with teachers, particularly those who have never married, is misconception of the inherent traits of humanity, and undue severity, the re-action of which causes young people to manifest greater indiscretion than in reality exists, merely to excite the ire of teachers, and while a firm but mild discipline will always have the best results, the laws of DRACO, whereby slight faults are as severely punished as heavy ones, work quite as badly in schools as in political government. There is such a thing as over great suspicion, and as seeing and magnifying every trifling bit of coquetry into crime, and very often teachers who have the least forbearance and charity with their pupils, are most arrant flirts themselves, and an illustration of the maxim, *Honi soit qui mal y pense.*

Having had considerable experience as pupil and teacher, where the sexes studied and recited together, as well as where they were separated, we speak whereof we know and testify to what we have seen, when we unqualifiedly give the preference to the co-education system. Where boys study alone, their animal propensities invariably predominate, and their lessons are not as well learned, since their preceptions are not stimulated by the naturally quick wits of girls; furthermore, they underrate the mental faculties and moral nature of woman when not brought into mental competition with her, and hence has arisen her subjective position in older communities. Girls, when studying by themselves, do not develop their best characteristics; their minds are given to eating, and time which should be devoted to study is engrossed by perfecting plans to hold some mid-night feast by bribing servants or otherwise circumventing their teachers. If any system of education is pregnant with danger, it is boarding schools for girls, and colleges for boys. We have known more downright immorality to be practiced in institutions where the sexes have studied apart in one year, than in our public schools in the whole twenty or more of their existence. This may seem a sweeping statement, but in life's early summer time, a wave of the handkerchief, a nod, a smile, or even a promenade on some public thoroughfare between girls and boys, does not mean immorality, and it is the construction placed upon many little actions like the above, by over suspicious teachers and gossips, which does the mischief to the public schools, instead of these actions.

Passionate hereditary traits of every species are certain to manifest themselves in off-spring, and where such is the case, extreme parental watchfulness is needful, but even then, where children are so constituted that fears of immorality are entertained, the safer way is not to draw the reins of government too tight, lest they snap asunder. In that nice discrimination, which silently but certainly keeps the young of both sexes in the paths of morality and rectitude, by the avoidance of undue severity or too great laxity, lies the true secret of the successful educator, and he or she who does not posses it, is unfitted by nature for the teacher's profession. While we are not, therefore, prepared to assert that in very large cities the co-education of the sexes may not, in exceptional cases, like that of Brooklyn, prove a failure, we do positively affirm that its condemnation where it has been so manifestly successful, because it has failed in once city, is as unjust as it is irrational.

☞ *Harper's Weekly* says Congressmen will be elected the coming fall with reference to their views on the currency question. That is doubtless true, and when the people speak upon that subject, certain contractionists will discover just where they made a most fatal mistake.

☞ A great decline has taken place in the silk trade of Canton, Shanghai and Yokohama, owing to the monetary depression of the United States, which in prosperous times imported more than double the present quantity of manufactured silks.

☞ Boston preachers "draw it rather mild" when they speak of the future punishment of the wicked. One of them recently referred to hell as "a place of eternal uneasiness."

☞ The delay of the Queen in conferring that title upon SARTORIS is becoming painful. It begins to look as though some chickens had been counted before they were hatched.

NEIGHBORHOOD NEWS.

Hancock County.

A meeting of the pioneer citizens of Hancock county has been called for Thursday—There will be a mass temperance meeting at Mt. Blanchard next Tuesday.—Findlay aspires to the name of the "Maple City."—The Ladies' Temperance League have a mass meeting at Rawson next Friday.—Hon. Wm. McKinley, who represents Hancock county in the Legislature, has, according to the *Jeffersonian*, disgraced himself by engaging in a street fight.—The ladies of the County Temperance League held a mass meeting in the Lutheran Church at Vantue, last Friday.—There has been more activity in the wool market during the past week than at any other time since the new clip began to come in.—There are seven candidates for the nomination of Recorder at the next Democratic county convention.—The Grangers of this county are to have a mass meeting in Findlay on the 29th of next month.

Defiance County.

From the Defiance *Democrat*, we learn that on Tuesday afternoon about two o'clock, an accident occurred at the sash factory of Kunz, Wade Bros. & Co., that resulted fatally to Jacob Seible, Jr. He was working at the time mentioned at the moulding machine in the second story, and while taking out a stick about two inches in diameter, it caught in the knives, was broken and thrown from the machine with great force, striking Mr. Seible in the right side of the stomach. He fell to the floor, but arose and walked down stairs, where he was placed in a buggy and conveyed to his father's residence on Harrison street. Soon after reaching home he fainted, but rallied shortly, and with the exception of a second fainting spell, he was conscious until nine o'clock in the evening, when he became insensible, and died shortly afterward.—On Tuesday night, some fellow or fellows burglarized the grocery of M. B. Gorman, and attempted to go through the safe of the U. S. Express Company. They stole tools from the boiler shop of the Defiance Machine Works, and effected an entrance by a back window of the grocery. They broke the knob off from the safe, but were unable to open it and did not attempt to blow it open.

Putnam County.

The rate of taxation in the corporation of Ottawa will be at least $1 on the $100 less than last year.—On Thursday evening David Domanau, of Ottawa, met with a serious accident by falling from a horse which he was riding. The animal stepped upon him, fractured his leg in two places; breaking a rib and bruising his head.—Mr. Wm. Gott, a resident of Blanchard township, died very suddenly on Thursday night. Supposed to have been of heart disease.—Last week Mr. Bateson Harris sheared one hundred head of sheep, inside of ten hours time, at the farm of B. Leopold adjoining Ottawa.—Wednesday night of last week some parties stole fifty fleeces of wool from Isaiah Guyton, who resides about five miles west of Ottawa. The thieves were arrested, however, and are now in jail.—Near Ottawa, last week, Orlando Meals and Squire Darling, indulged in a quarrel that resulted in the death of the former. This is the second murder in Putnam county this spring.

Williams Co.

The closing exercises of the Bryan Union Schools will take place Tuesday, June 23d.—About twelve thousand pounds of wool have been marketed in Edgerton during the past ten days. Prices have ranged from 42 to 50 cents per pound.—The Ladies' Temperance League of Bryan will hold a meeting in Court Square, Friday evening.—Edgerton is making preparations to celebrate the Glorious Fourth in grand style.—The Republican Central Committee of this county were in session last Saturday.—Edgerton had a heavy frost last Friday night which damaged the corn considerably on low ground.—The Farmers Club propose to have a picnic at their next meeting, Friday, June 26th.—The crusade has ceased in Edgerton, and the saloon force is to be increased.

Coldwater.

TERRIBLE BOILER EXPLOSION YESTERDAY—LOSS OF LIFE.

A terrible boiler explosion occurred at Coldwater Wednesday afternoon at half past three o'clock, in the wheelbarrow factory of W. H. & H. B. Stevens.

Two persons were killed instantly, and several others badly injured. The building was blown to pieces. Mr. Stevens, father of the proprietors was instantly killed, being blown many feet from the place where he was standing.

The accident is the more distressing as it is but a few weeks since the same firm was burned out, and suffered considerable loss. They had just got started again.

The establishment was situated near the depot, and a freight train standing on the track was considerably damaged. The telegraph wires were all blown down except one.

Wood County.

WORK OF THE EQUALIZATION BOARD—INTERESTING STATISTICS—OBITUARY.

The following is the amount of personal property returned by the Assessors of Wood county, and equalized by the County Board, for the year 1874:

Perrysburg Township	....	$ 155,100
Weston	"	280,220
Middleton	"	69,200
Portage	"	78,965
Perry	"	114,260
Montgomery	"	109,530
Freedom	"	85,030
Troy	"	90,560
Liberty	"	85,960
Center	"	75,440
Bloom	"	107,110
Plain	"	118,160
Milton	"	107,040
Henry	"	57,700
Washington	"	98,900
Jackson	"	84,690
Lake	"	76,810
Webster	"	68,250
Ross	"	18,560
Total	....	$1,858,680

This shows a steady and healthy increase, the exhibits for the past four years being as follows:

		Increase.
1871	$1,553,350	
1872	1,602,950	$109,600
1873	1,798,170	145,220
1874	1,858,680	60,510

We are enjoying the delight of a steady, refreshing rain. It has been unceasing all night and still continues.

Miss Ella Selkirk, of this place, a favorite and well-known young lady of exemplary Christian character, died on Saturday evening, of consumption, having been confined to the house for about one year. Her funeral took place on Wednesday, and was largely attended.

Mrs. F. Burrstock, daughter of Mr. E. Reed, Esq., of your city, died on Tuesday of the same disease. Her funeral took place Wednesday afternoon. CENTER.

Bowling Green, June 17th.

PERRYSBURG.

A church social was held at the residence of Mr. W. J. Denison Thursday night—Temperance meeting at M. E. Church next Sabbath evening.—We understand that initiatory steps have been taken to celebrate, in an appropriate manner, the of Fourth of July.—A slight frost was visible on last Saturday morning, June 13, in this vicinity, but doing no damage as far as we have been able to learn.—Messrs. Grant & Mackintosh have taken a contract to furnish parties in England with 15,000,000 feet of ash and oak wainscoting.—Mr. H. H. Courier, brother of Mr. Courier, of the firm of Whitney & Courier, Toledo, has lately located his family in this place.—A sudden death occurred at the residence of Mr. Conrad Seeling about one o'clock yesterday. The mother of Mrs. Seeling, a lady over sixty years of age, was on a visit to her daughter, and fell dead without a moment's warning. Heart disease is supposed to be the cause.

Hillsdale.

COMMENCEMENT AT THE COLLEGE — THE TRUSTEES SPLIT A CHAIR—BUILDING PROSPECTS.

Hillsdale College has sent to the front twenty-four more young men and women, and we bespeak for them success and laurels in life's conflict if their capabilities in dealing with the practical problems of every day life correspond with their treatment of things in the abstract. The manner in which the graduates deported themselves to-day in the presence of a larger and more attentive audience than ever commencement day usually calls out, was worthy of the interest exhibited and creditable to their *Alma Mater*. The decorations about the platform were very beautiful, consisting of floral festoons hanging from either side of the archway which contains the great organ, exquisite bouquets wherever a vase could rest, and just in front of the gilded organ pipes, in large Roman letters, wrought in evergreen, the motto, "We Build for Eternity."

Occuping places on the stage were the Faculty of the College, Gov. Bagley, and other distinguished persons.

The graduating exercises followed according to the annexed programme:

Overture—The Crown Diamonds.
Quartette—Come, Rise with the lark.
Prayer.
Duett—I Heard a Voice.
Oration—Back Pay—S. D. Crane Sc., Wolcotville, Ind.
Essay—Our Grandmothers—Millie Logan, Ac., Toledo, Ohio.
Oration—Common Sense—W. W. Heckman, Sc., North Kingston, Ill.
Oration—Shall Ireland be Free?—M. B. Kent, Sc., Chagrin Falls, Ohio.
Solo—The Bridge.
Essay—Knocking for Position—Eva J. Root, Ac., Somerset.
Oration—Save the Party—J. M. Melendy, Sc., Centreville.
Essay—"Simon Says, Thumbs Up."—Clarissa Harlowe Vineyard, Ac., Hillsdale.
Oration—Expectation and Reality, J. W. Simmons, Sc., Mottville.
Quartette—The Wolf is on the Hill.
Oration—Thought, and Men of Thought—G. W. Smith, Sc., Pontiac.
Essay—Unsatisfied—Mary E. Fulton, Sc., Ashland, Ohio.
Oration—Do and Dare—F. B. Van Auken, Sc., Pleasant Lake, Ind.
Essay—The Call from the Mountain-top—Mary E. Mott, Sc., Hillsdale.
Solo—Mr. Brown's Serenade.
Essay—Who Bids?—Hortense Olney, Sc., Hillsdale.
Oration—Within the Pale—S. S. Ashbaugh, Cl., Hillsdale.
Essay—Between the Acts—Effie Z. Stockwell, Sc., Clayton.
Oration—Tendency of the Times—D. L. Bishopp, Cl., Watseka, Ill.
Quartette—The March.
Oration—Self Culture—S. D. Bishopp, Cl., Watseka, Ill.
Oration—Our Representatives—A. A. Bramer, Cl., Dowagiac.
Essay—At the Gates—Roxie C. Tyler, Sc., Big Spring, Wis.
Oration—Voices of the Past and Present—A. H. Gleason, Cl., Belvidere, Ill.
Solo—Song of the Robin.
Essay—What is the End?—Lillian E. Steward, Cl., Wheatland.
Oration—Conservatism (?)—S. W. Mauck, Cl., Cheshire, Ohio.
Essay—Extremes and Means—Mary Stratton, Cl., Strykersville, N. Y.
Oration—Building and Built—Wesley Sears, Cl., Hillsdale.
Quartette—The Professor at Home.
Presentation of Diplomas.
Chorus—Auld Lang Syne.
Benediction.

Of the twenty-four graduates nine received diplomas for the classical, twelve for the Scientific, and three for the academic course. To refer to the merits of the efforts of the individual participants would occupy much space with a repetition of commendatory words, and would not interest the majority of the readers, yet it might be quietly whispered that among the best, and perhaps constituting the very best production of the day, was that of Miss Callie Vineyard, embracing the rarest originality, evincing marvelous elocutionary power and was thought to occupy a place a little beyond the range of critic's arrow.

The Trustees conferred the Honorary Degree of Doctor of Divinity upon Rev. H. A. Sawtelle, of San Francisco, and Rev. Wm. H. Bowen, of Lewiston, Maine. They also split the chair of mathematics—Prof. Fowler retaining the Astronomy and Philosophy and the Rev. Richard James, of Zanesville, Ohio, being elected to assume direction of the other branches embraced in that department.

The contract for rebuilding was awarded to a Jackson firm, and although the contemplated edifices are not expected to cost to exceed $40,000, yet by comparing the ten proposals received from parties in Detroit, Toledo, Chicago and other places, there was a difference between the highest and lowest bid of $18,000, indicating that somebody either wanted a very liberal margin, or else he didn't know what he was talking about.

There is a rumor that President Graham intends resigning before the Trustees close their sessions, which event would undoubtedly result in the election of Rev. Dr. Geo. T. Day, of Dover, N. H., editor of the *Morning Star*, a man eminent for his learning and piety, and who would be cordially welcomed to the position which has tried several men's souls within the past six years.

WAD.

Hillsdale, Mich., June 18, 1874.

DIRECT FROM EUROPE.—The prop. *Georgian* of the Montreal Line, brought Wednesday 55 crates of crockery for A. W. BARLOW & CO. Our merchants are beginning to appreciate the advantages of this through water route.

TOO LIBERAL.—It seems that the people of Toledo have been too liberal with their cash, as the following clipped from the Detroit *Press* will show:

Wednesday an old man, poorly dressed, limping as if very lame, and wearing green glasses, entered a saloon on the road and asked for money, saying that he lived at a certain number on Seventeenth street, and that his wife was very ill and he too lame and old to work. In the saloon was a man living at the very number given on Seventh-street, and he branded the old man as a liar. The beggar then said it was Seventeenth street, but he was so confused that the half dozen men present determined to see how he was made up. He shouted "police" as the men approached him, but they locked the door and threw him down. The green glasses covered as good a pair of eyes as were in the room, and no cause for his limping could be found. He had his left hand tied up, but they jerked the rags off and found no hurt or wound. Lastly, they fished out of his pockets $38.45 in small money, as he had begged it, and discovered that he had a bank book on Chicago savings bank with $480.50 credited to him. He made a great fuss as they went on to expose him, and finally promised that he would leave Detroit by the Pacific express and never come here again. He claimed to have begged most of the money in Toledo. One of the men accompanied the old knave to the Central depot, and remained there until he saw him move away on the train.

A BOOTLESS ARREST.—Our city police are well known to be vigilant, and any suspicious looking party is made to account for himself. Sometimes, however, the officers are sold by too great zeal, as the following case will show: A day or two since an impecunious and seedy looking individual applied at the office of a Fast Freight Line on Jefferson street, for assistance. Now there has accumulated in the office a number of odd boots, the remains of cases from which the mates had been stolen and which were left on the Company's hands. Several one-legged men have been shod by the agent, and genial friend "Sandy," who was in the office, seeing that the man in question had on one boot and one shoe, hauled over his stock and gave the man a boot with which he left the office, having first been given one of the General Agent's cards, for reference in case the police should manifest any curiosity about his one new boot. A short time afterwards, "H" was waited on by a Sergeant and small squad of police, who inquired for Mr. Smith, the agent. They were informed that he had been out of town for several days. "That settles it," said the Knight of the Club, turning to leave. "Sandy," on enquiring, found that the man and the boot were locked up, and they had come to test the truth of his story. The facts in the case were explained to them and they departed to release their prisoner, and seek for "new worlds to conquer" where there was more "booty."

BLIND ASYLUM—NEW CONSTITUTION.

COLUMBUS, June 18.—Great perturbation has been created in the Democratic mind by the reappointment of the old steward of the Blind Asylum, Geo. W. Heyl, by the new Board of Trustees. This and the reappointment of the old Superintendent, Mr. Smead, are regarded as completely neutralizing the effects of the bill passed at the late session of the Legislature to "reorganize that institution."

Secretary of State, Wykoff, in obedience to the order adopted by the Constitutional Convention, has authorized the publication of the proposed Constitution in two hundred papers at the prices fixed by competitive bids and ranging from $15 to $50, to be paid whenever the necessary appropriation is made by the Legislature. A bill pending for such a publication was defeated in the House near the close of the session, but the Convention made the order on its own motion.

TO PATRONS!

☞ All orders for Job Printing, Book Binding, Paper Boxes, or Stationers' Supplies, should be addressed to
BLADE PRINTING & PAPER COMPANY,
154 St. Clair Street.

☞ Letters concerning Subscriptions and Advertising for BLADE, AMERICAN FARM JOURNAL, or LOCKE'S NATIONAL MONTHLY MAGAZINE should be addressed to
LOCKE & JONES, Propr
Or THE BLADE, Toledo.

MONTGOMERY'S

House-keeping Bazar.

265 SUMMIT ST.

An Unsurpassed Selection of COOK STOVES for Coal, &c., and FULLER & WARREN'S RANGES, TIN WARE AND KITCHEN UTENSILS, CUTLERY AND PLATED WARE, CLOTHES WRINGERS, WATER COOLERS AND FILTERS, BIRD CAGES, TOILET WARE, and the thousand other articles used in Housekeeping.

Everything of the Best and Prices Always Reasonable, at 265 Summit Street. City and Country Trade Solicited.

J. V. MONTGOMERY.

Important to Builders and Lumbermen

WALNUT, Butternut, Cherry, Ash, Whitewood, Oak, sycamore, &c., &c., kept constantly on hand ready for immediate use, dried by Beach's High Pressure Steam Process. All grades and thickness of Walnut, Newells Bannisters, Flooring, Pannels, Wanescoting Coffin Setts, one inch to twelve inch plank; Ash and Oak Flooring and Door Sills, and Red Oak Finishing Lumber.

We are Agents for The United States Lumber Seasoning Company, using Beach's High Pressure Steam Seasoning Process.

☞ Lumbermen and Manufacturers will do well to examine this process, as it is superior to all others in drying wood thoroughly, requiring less expense and time than by any other method.

A. ANDREWS, JR., & CO.,
No. 12 Ottawa St., Toledo.

STRAYED OR STOLEN—PONIES—A pair of Gray Ponies. A liberal reward will be paid finder if returned to the Dorr St. Railway Stables. T. P. BROWN.

School Furniture.

265 Summit St.

The Subscriber is Agent for

ANDREWS

Patent School Desks and Seats.

THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

School Officers are invited to call and examine Samples of Furniture and get prices of same.

J. V. MONTGOMERY.

STOVES AND RANGES.

265 Summit Street, - - TOLEDO.

TRIUMPHANT

THE AMERICAN SEWING MACHINE.

THE most Complete Sewing Machine in the world. The only SELF-TREADING SHUTTLE—there being no holes to thread either above or in the Shuttle. The American Machines have won for themselves unparalleled success. Everybody acknowledges their superior merits. Simple, Durable and Warranted. Try them before you purchase.

TOLEDO OFFICE—63 Madison St.

COMPANY'S OFFICE—1,318 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa. ☞ Agents wanted.

Sealed Proposals

WILL be received at the office of Edward L. Jones, 47 Summit street, until noon, Monday, July 6th, 1874, for building a brick school house in Adams Township, near the junction of South St. and old plank road. Plans, specifications, terms of payment, etc., can be had at the Clerk's office, 47 Summit street. The Board reserves the right to reject any and all bids. C. R. BOWERS, Pres't.
Attest: O. C. WILSON, Jr., Clerk.

New Photograph Gallery.

NO. 47 & 49 SUMMIT STREET,

TOLEDO, OHIO.

W. E. McKECKNIE wishes to announce to the citizens of Toledo and surrounding country, that he has Opened a Gallery of Photography and Fine Art at the above place, and has secured the assistance of Mons. O. Hakelier, one of the most eminent Artists in this country. All Styles of Photographs made, plain, or finished in India Ink, Water or Oil Colors. Old Pictures carefully copied. Satisfaction guaranteed in all cases.

ESTABLISHED 1849.

BROOKS & LEWIS,

110, 112 & 114 Superior St.,

(MARKET SPACE.)

Are now paying the highest market prices, in cash, for

Hides, Pelts, Wool Tallow, Furs, &c.

☞ Consignments solicited. Prompt returns made. Sisal Hide Rope and Plastering Hair for sale.

WAITE & WILLIAMS,

73 Madison Street, TOLEDO, O.

Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters.

MANUFACTURERS' AGENTS

For Wrought Iron Pipe, Boiler Tubes, H. B. Smith & Co.'s Patent Low Pressure Steam Heating Apparatus, Knowles' Steam Pumps and Halliday's Patent Wind-Mills.

Dealers in

Gas Fixtures, Gas and Steam Fittings, and all kinds of Plumbers' Material. We make a specialty of Steam Heating Public and Private Buildings. Particular attention given to jobbing of all kinds.

ATTACHMENT NOTICE.

Isaac Thorpe, Pl'ff, vs. Jackson Pardee, Deft. } Before R. Sawyer, Justice of the Peace of Sylvania Township, Lucas County, Ohio. On the 9th day of May, A. D. 1874, said Justice issued an order of Attachment in the above action for the sum of eighty-eight and sixty-nine one hundredths dollars.
ISAAC THORPE, Plaintiff.
june 18w1w6w

TO HORSEMEN!

THE BEST BLOOD IN OHIO.

THE SPLENDID STALLION

Mansfield Golddust

Will Serve a Limited Number of Mares at

OAK GROVE FARM,

(NEAR TOLEDO,)

In Adams Township, Lucas County, Ohio.

At $15 to Insure.

For the Single Leap, $10.

DESCRIPTION:

MANSFIELD GOLDDUST is a Blood Bay with black points, and was foaled in May, 1868. He stands 16 hands high, is well Muscled, very Stylish and Symmetrical in form with fine trotting action. He took the FIRST PREMIUM at two years old, over all others in Kentucky. Took the First Premium at the Ohio State Fair in 1872, over 18 Stallions of all ages, and has taken the First Premium wherever exhibited since he was two years old, being SIX FIRST PREMIUMS IN ALL.

PEDIGREE.

MANSFIELD GOLDDUST was sired by L. L. Dorsey's Golddust, he by Vermont Morgan, he by Gifford Morgan, he by Woodbury Morgan and he by the original, or Justin Morgan, he by True Briton, he by Mortan's Traveler, (imported), he by the celebrated English Eclipse, he by King Herod, he by Blank, he by Old Cade. King Herod was by Tartar, his dam Cypron, by Blaze, by Flying Childers. Vermont Morgan's dam was the Chase Mare, sister to Hill's Black Hawk, by Sherman Morgan, Barnard's Morgan's dam was Old Bonaparte he by Bulrush, he by Justin Morgan. Golddust's dam was by the imported Arabian horse Zilcadie.

MANSFIELD GOLDDUST'S dam was by the thorough-bred horse, Red Tiger, he by Sir Clinton, he by Sir Charles, he by Sir Archie. Red Tiger's dam was a thorough bred mare by Old Grey Eagle.

Of the colts of Golddust's get, Rolla has trotted under saddle in 2:22; in harness 2:21, Rossa in harness, at 5 years old, in 2:35. Zilcadie won second money in 5 year old stakes at Buffalo, in 1872, in 2:27; and Fiuty won the 4 year old stakes at the same time and place in 2:32. Lucille Golddust has a record of 2:26, whilst Robby Golddust won the 5 year old stakes at Chicago, in 1871, over all others, and the 4 year old Zileadie distanced the field at the same time and place, and winning at Kalamazoo, Michigan, the same fall. These are a few of the many fast colts sired by Dorsey's Golddust.

MANSFIELD GOLDDUST will commend himself to all who desire first-class Road Stock. He is well worth the attention of Farmers and others interested in Good Stock.

☞ Mares will be kept and well-cared for on Reasonable Terms, but all accidents and escapes are at the risk of the owner.

H. M. LOCKE.

Post Office Address TOLEDO OHIO

---

161 & 163 Water St., Toledo, O. | 202 & 204 S. Meridian St., Indianapolis, Ind.

BOND & ALLERDICE

DEALERS IN

Hides, Furs, Pelts, Wool,

—AND—

Plastering Hair.

Consignments solicited and prompt returns made at *Highest Market Prices.*

FOR SALE.

A Farm of 182 acres, 130 acres in good state of cultivation, balance good timber, and well tile drained, two dwelling houses, and all necessary out-buildings, orcharding, etc.; five miles from corporation line of city—$18,000; part on time.

AUCHARD & HOLLOWAY,
No. 2 Anderson Block.

THE GREAT WORLD'S FAIR.

TOLEDO, WEDNESDAY, JULY 1st.

Second Annual Tour of the Most Stupendous Exhibition of Modern Times.

W. W. COLE'S

Great New York and New Orleans

ZOOLOGICAL AND EQUESTRIAN EXPOSITION.

Vastly superior in point of magnificence; far excelling in attraction all predecessors. In magnitude, originality, merit, strength, splendor and universal popularity and success. WITHOUT AN EQUAL, WITHOUT A COMPEER, WITHOUT A RIVAL.

ONE MILLION DOLLARS represented by a multitude of curiosities, a legion of animals, numbers of unparalleled novelties, bands of music, a city of tents, a herd of Dromedaries, dens of Serpents, cages of Crocodiles, Nature's freaks and works of art, Mechanical Musical Instruments, monster breathing Sea Monsters and Terrestrial Terrors, an Army of Men and Droves of Horses.

IN ITS MENAGERIE ARE IN ALL NEARLY FOUR HUNDRED LIVING SPECIMENS.

THE MONSTER LIVING SEA LION "NEPTUNE"

Particular attention is here solicited to the fact, that this is the only animal, rightfully named, ever exhibited in the United States. All others exhibited have been seals. This Sea Lion (whose actual weight is 1,400 pounds,) is 14 feet long, consumes daily fifty pounds of fish, and is THE ONLY SEA LION ALIVE, TO-DAY, outside of

ITS CIRCUS HAS ONE HUNDRED EMPLOYES, CHAMPIONS OF EVERY LAND, MALE AND FEMALE. THE PARADE IS WITHOUT A PARALLEL.

Headed by the monster Music Car, drawn by 14 Dromedaries, after which 20 Ladies and Gentlemen, on priceless Steeds, clad as Huntsmen, "Ready for the Chase." The Open Lion's Palace, the "Monarch of the Forest" in full view, the Red Knight and his Guard of Honour, in real Armor; the Plate Glass Den of MONSTER SERPENTS AND THEIR CAPTURER, a real royal African Snake Subduer; after which the 40 Dens of Zoological Wonders, the whole terminating with the Monster Music Marvel of the age.

THE PARISIAN STEAM CALLIOPE

Daily, at 1:15 P. M., the Wonderful Ascension Feat.

THE WALK FOR LIFE! a young lady ascends a single wire 150 feet in mid-air; free to all. This monster establishment travels entirely and exclusively by rail. Its immensity will admit of its exhibiting only at the larger towns. Arrangements have been made with railroads to carry visitors to the "Great Show" at reduced rates.

ADMISSION TO ALL THE TENTS, 50 CENTS. CHILDREN UNDER NINE, 25 CENTS.

Two Exhibitions Daily, at 1 and 7 P. M. Circus commences one hour later. Mind the day and date. Make a note of it. No postponement. Remember the name. No delay. No change. Positively exhibits on the day advertised, rain or shine.

LOCATION—Lots Corner Franklin and Woodruff Avenues. TOLEDO, WEDNESDAY, JULY 1st

☞ Will also exhibit at Fremont, Thursday, July 2d; Sandusky, Friday, July 3d; Elyria, Saturday, July 4th.

REMINGTON.

Sewing Machines, Fire Arms, Agricultural Implements.

The REMINGTON SEWING MACHINE has sprung rapidly into favor as possessing the BEST COMBINATION of good qualities, namely: *Light running, smooth, noiseless, rapid, durable, with* PERFECT LOCK STITCH.

It is a *Shuttle Machine* with *automatic* DROP FEED. DESIGN BEAUTIFUL and *construction very best.*

The REMINGTON SEWING MACHINE has received premiums at many Fairs throughout the United States, and without effort took the grand MEDAL OF PROGRESS—*the highest order of Medal* that was awarded at the late VIENNA EXPOSITION.

The REMINGTON WORKS also manufacture the new DOUBLE-BARRELLED BREECH LOADING SHOT GUN, snap and positive action, with *patent joint check*, a marvel of beauty, finish and cheapness—and the CELEBRATED REMINGTON RIFLES—ADOPTED BY NINE DIFFERENT GOVERNMENTS—and renowned throughout the world for Military, Hunting and Target purposes—ALL KINDS OF PISTOLS, RIFLE CANES, METALLIC CARTRIDGES, &C.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.—Improved MOWING MACHINES, STEEL PLOWS, HOES, CULTIVATORS, COTTON GINS, IRON BRIDGES, &C. GOOD AGENTS WANTED. Send for Circulars.

Branch Offices—294 Bowery, N. Y.; 281 Broadway, N. Y.; 285 State street, Chicago, Ill.; 181 Fourth street, Cincinnati, O.; 332 Washington St., Boston Mass.; 406 Main St., Buffalo, N. Y.

E. REMINGTON & SONS,

ILION, NEW YORK

The Greatest Book Offer Ever Made

THE BEST BOOKS PUBLISHED

AND THE

TOLEDO BLADE,

AMERICAN FARM JOURNAL,

OR

Locke's National Monthly

AT A LITTLE OVER

The Price of the Periodicals Alone

The Publishers take pleasure in announcing that they have arranged, through the great publishing house of Lee & Shepard, Boston, a list of Books which they propose to give their patrons (in connection with their periodicals, as stated below,) at prices merely nominal. The Books offered in Lists [illegible] and 3 are published by Nimmo & Co., Edinburgh, Scotland, and are imported expressly for us.

We call especial attention to these Lists, feeling that our scheme for this year will be as approved by our patrons as was our last year's.

LIST NO. 1.

For $2.25 we will send the Weekly Blade one year and any book of this series.
For $1.50 we will send the American Farm Journal and any book of this series.
For $1.75 we will send Locke's National Monthly and any book of this list.

Shakespeare, Complete, 768 pages
Byron—Numerous Notes, 660 pages
Scott—With Notes, 656 pages
The Arabian Nights, 640 pages
Burns—With Memoir, etc, 646 pages
Moore's Poetical Works, 640 pages
Legendary Ballads of England and Scotland
Eliza Cook's Poems, 624 pages
Johnson's Lives of the Poets
Butler's Hudibras, Notes by Zachary Grey
Dr. Syntax's Three Tours, Colored Portrait
Cowper's Poetical Works
Dante—The Vision—Translated by Cary

This series is the celebrated Chandos Classics, beautifully printed and bound, and sold retail at from $1.50 to $2.00. We confidently recommend them to our patrons. There will be no disappointment.

LIST NO. 2.

For $2.50 we will send any book on this list and the Weekly Blade one year.
For $2.00 we will send Locke's National Monthly and any book on this list.
For $1.75 we will send the American Farm Journal and any book on the list.

Cowper—Illustrated by Birket Foster
Milton's Poetical Works—Illustrated
Wordsworth's Poetical Works—Illustrated
Southey's Joan of Arc and Minor Poems
Goldsmith, Johnson, Shenstone and Smollett
Kirke White, (by Southey,) Illustrated
Burns—Illustrated by John Gilbert
Moore's (Thomas) Poems—Illustrated
Byron's Poems—Illustrated by Gilbert
Pope's Poetical Works—Illustrated
James Montgomery's Poems, with plates
Eliza Cook's Poetical Works—Illustrated
Ainsworth's Ballads
Humorous Poetry
Spenser's Complete Works
Scott's Poetical Works, with Illustrations
Herbert's Works, with Illustrations
Campbell's (Thomas) Poetical Works
Lover's Poetical Works—Illustrated
Bloomfield's Poems—Illustrated
Shakespeare's Complete Works—Illustrated
Chaucer's Poetical Works—Illustrated
Casket of Gems
Keble's Christian Year
Sanford and Merton
Thompson's Poetical Works
"L. E. L." (Miss Landon)
Scottish and English Ballads
Robinson Crusoe
Sacred Poems
Choice Poems and Lyrics
Shakespeare Gems
Book of Wit and Humor
Familiar Quotations
Wise Sayings of Great and Good
Tennyson's Poems, complete—Illustrated
Keat's Poems—Illustrated
Shelley's Poems—Illustrated
Coleridge's Poems—Illustrated
Leigh Hunt's Poems—Illustrated
Dryden's Poems—Illustrated
Rogers' Poems—Illustrated
Heman's Poems—Illustrated
Hood's Poetical Works—Illustrated by Dore
Tupper's Proverbial Philosophy, complete

This is the Household Series of Standard Works, handsomely bound in cloth, bevelled boards, gilt edges and rubricated titles; with illustrations by John Gilbert, and others. They retail at $1.75 to $2.50 each, and are such books as any one may well put in his Library.

LIST NO. 3.

For $3.25 we will send the Weekly Blade and any book on this list.
For $[illegible] we will send Locke's National Monthly and any book on the list.
For $2.[illegible] we will send the American Farm Journal and any book on the list.

Shakespeare's Complete Works, With a Biographical Sketch by Mary Cowden Clarke, and numerous Illustrations
Burns' Complete Poetical and Prose Works
Lord Byron's Poetical Works—Illustrated
Josephus. The whole works of Flavius Josephus, the Jewish Historian
The Arabian Nights Entertainments—Translated from the Arabic. A new edition.
The Works of Jonathan Swift, D. D. Carefully selected, with life of the author, etc.
The Works of Daniel DeFoe.
Mrs. [illegible]'s Poems.
*Wonders of the World.
*History of the American Revolution
The Works of Tobias Smollett
The Canterbury Tales and Fairie Queene with other Poems of Chaucer and Spencer
Goldsmith's Miscellaneous Works
The Works of the British Dramatists. Carefully selected from the original editions
The Scottish Minstrel. The Songs and Song Writers of Scotland, subsequent to Burns
Moore. The Poetical Works of Thomas Moore. Illustrated by eminent artists
Fielding's writings, comprising his celebrated works of fiction, with life, etc.
Sterne's Works.
Boswell's Life of Johnson.

This List except "Wonders of the World and "History of the American Revolution," comprises the Library Edition in large octavo volumes, tinted paper, with steel portrait and vignette, handsomely bound, Roxburgh style, gilt tops. These books are elegant in all respects, and retail at from $2.50 to $4.00. There are no better or handsomer books than these manufactured.

LIST NO. 4.

We have selected for our List No. 4 a series of Scientific Works known as "Technical Manuals," for Joiners, Carpenters, Machinists, Builders, Cabinet-makers, Stonemasons, Tin-plate Workers, and Artisans generally, consisting of a Series of Volumes which contain the essentials of a complete Technical Education. These books are essentials to the trades, and each one, to the Mechanic or Farmer, is worth every day ten times its price.

Linear Drawing. Containing the principles of Linear Drawing as adapted to Trade, Manufactures, Engineering, &c. 150 illustrations and Diagrams. Cloth limp.

Orthographic and Isometrical Projection. Treating of the Projections of Plans, Elevations and Sections of Solids, for Masons, Carpenters, Builders and Artisans generally, 40 whole-page Diagrams. Cloth limp.

Building Construction, the Elements of, and Architectural Drawing. 130 Illustrations. Cloth limp.

Either of the three books above sent as follows: With Blade, $2.25; with Farm Journal, $1.50; with Locke's National Monthly, $1.75.

Practical Perspective. Containing perspective Projection of Simple Points, Planes and Rectangular Solids, Polygons, Pyramids, Circles, Arches, &c.; 36 double-page Illustrations.—Cloth limp.

Blade and above $2.50; Farm Journal and above $1.75; Locke's National Monthly and above $2.00.

Arms and Ammunition. By Major V. D. Majendie, R. A. Illustrated. Cloth.

Applied Mechanics. By Professor R. S. Ball LL. D. Illustrated by numerous Diagrams.—Cloth. With 140 Questions for Examination.

Blade and either of the two, $2.25; Farm Journal and either, $1.50 Locke's National Monthly and either $1.75.

Drawing for Carpenters and Joiners. Containing a Description of the Construction of the Subject of each Study, and the Method of Drawing it; with Elementary Lessons in Freehand and Object Drawing; 250 Illustrations. Double Volume. Cloth, lettered.

Blade and above $2.60; Farm Journal and above $1.85; Locke's National Monthly, $2.10.

Systematic Drawing and Shading, giving Practical Lessons on Drawing, showing its value, as well as the necessary connection between its various stages. Cloth limp.

Blade and above $2.25; Farm Journal and above $1.25; Locke's National Monthly and above $1.50.

Drawing for Metal-Plate Workers. By Ellis A. Davidson. Containing Practical Geometry and Projection, specially adapted to this branch of industry; the Penetration of Solids and the Development of Surfaces. Elementary Lessons in Freehand Object Drawing, &c. Six double and twenty-six single pages of Illustrations adapted for drawing copies. Cloth.

Blade and above $2.50; Farm Journal and above $1.75; Locke's National Monthly and above $2.00.

Gothic Stonework. By Ellis A. Davidson. Containing the History and Principles of Church Architecture, and Illustrations of the Characteristic Features of each Period, the arrangement of Ecclesiastical Edifices, &c. Seven Double and Eighteen Single-page Plates. Cloth.

Blade and above $2.50; Farm Journal and above $1.75; Locke's National Monthly and above $2.00.

Drawing for Stonemasons. By Davidson. Containing a Description of the Construction of the subject of each study and the method of drawing it. With Elementary Lessons in Freehand and Object Drawing, and a Concise History of Masonry. Six Double and Twenty-five Single Pages of Illustrations. Cloth.

Model Drawing. Containing the Elementary Principles of Drawing from solid forms, the Method of Shading, and patterns for making drawing objects in card board. Intended to teach the Student to draw direct from the object, instead of from copies—32 single and 5 double-page plates.

Color. By Professor Church, M. A., with six colored plates and numerous Illustrations. Cloth.

Drawing for Bricklayers. By Ellis A. Davidson. Containing the Constructive Principles of Brickwork, and the Method of Drawing each Subject; together with the elements of Freehand Object and Plain Drawing. Containing Two Double and Thirty-two Single Pages of Illustrations, adapted for Architectural Drawing. Cloth.

Drawing for Cabinet-Makers. By Ellis A. Davidson. With Lessons in Ornamental and Object Drawing, Elementary instruction in Water-Colored Drawing. Containing Twenty-four Single and Five Double-page Plates. Cloth.

Blade and any one of the five above $2.50; Farm Journal and any one of the five above $1.75; Locke's National Monthly and any one of the five $2.00.

Drawing for Machinists and Engineers.—Comprising a Complete Course of Drawing, adapted to the requirements of Millwrights and Engineers. Also a Course of Practical Instruction in the Colouring of Plans, &c. The Volume contains a large Series of Mechanical Drawings and copies of complete Modern Machines, the history and action of each Machine being given in each case—4 double-page, 1 treble-page and 36 other Engravings and Working Diagrams. Cloth limp.

Blade and above $2.75; Farm Journal and above $1.75; Locke's National Monthly and [illegible]

REMARKS.—Books ordered from any of these lists will be mailed, post-paid, as fast as the orders are received. Every copy sent is warranted perfect. In case books do not arrive within a reasonable time, a postal card stating complaint concisely will be promptly answered. Time, however, should always be given. Orders come in at the rate of a thousand a week, and delays are unavoidable. But every one who orders a book may be certain of receiving it. Wait a long while before making complaint.

☞ Write plainly, giving Name, Post office, County and State. ☞ Write very plainly so that no mistakes can occur. Address,

LOCKE & JONES, Toledo, Ohio.

RARITIES.—Ladies' Oracle, 30 cts. Book of Wonders, 25 cts. Wishing Cards, 30 cts. Invisible Photos, per pack, 25 cts. Fun for All, 15 cts. The Vanishing Card, 15 cts. Magic Cards, 25 cts. The Great Beard Secret, 10 cts. To Curl Straight Hair, 10 cts. ☞ 100 Wonders, 13 Secrets and a Curiosity [illegible] for 2 stamps. Address THE CURIOSITY CO., 809 Walnut street, Philadelphia, Pa.

TO THE LADIES.—A 54 page book, containing answers to questions of great importance, sent free for two stamps. Address MRS. H. METZGER, Hanover, Pa.

AVOID QUACKS.—A victim of early indiscretion, causing nervous debility, premature decay, &c., having tried in vain every advertised remedy, has discovered a simple means of self-cure, which he will send free to his fellow sufferers. J. H. REEVES, 78 Nassau st., New York.

WIDOWS' TRAPS & MAIDENS' TRICKS. A book for everybody. All about the 'fair but frail' N. Y. women. Regular 'eye-opener'—50c. Nebraska Perfume Stone, 25c. Magic Photographs, 25c. Magic Eggs, 25c. W. EVANS, Hart's Falls, N. Y. Mention this paper.

FARMERS,

In These Hard Times,

GET THE

BEST AND CHEAPEST.

THE

American Farm Journal

Furnishes as much and as good reading matter as the $1.50 Agricultural monthlies, and is furnished at

75 CENTS PER YEAR.

Address, LOCKE & JONES, Toledo, Ohio.

News of the Week.

WASHINGTON.

Some of the western men will attempt before adjournment to secure a repeal of the 10 per cent. tax on State banks. This would be a direct blow to the National banking system, as it is not believed the National banks could then compete with State banks.

The statistician of the Department of Agriculture makes a report of the acreage in cotton, based on returns from most of the cotton countries, and on personal observation in six cotton States, as follows, the comparison being with the area of 1873: Virginia, 80; North Carolina, 89; South Carolina, 91; Georgia, 90; Florida, 91; Alabama, 86; Arkansas, 89; Tennessee, 92; Mississippi, 88; Louisiana, 80; Texas, 102; Missouri, 75. The aggregate reductions slightly exceeds 10 per cent. The condition of the crop is shown by the following figures, 100 being nominal or fair condition: North Carolina, 59; South Carolina, 81; Georgia, 80; Florida, 90; Alabama, 82; Mississippi, 28, Louisiana, 70; Texas, 90; Arkansas, 90; Tennessee, 85. The report of the condition in June, 1873, was more favorable in every State, except North Carolina and Texas, the record standing as follows: North Carolina, 85; South Carolina, 88; Georgia, 94; Florida, 102, Alabama, 93; Mississippi, 93; Louisiana, 94; Texas, 86; Arkansas, 99; Tennessee, 90. The season has been remarkable. The stand is very poor, many plants not having made their appearance on the 10th of June. Since the last of May light showers have been general, and the prospects are much improved. Fields are much cleaner than at this date last year, and can easily be kept free from weeds. With favorable weather rapid improvement is certain, and a fair comparison with July is quite probable at the next report.

The Senate Appropriate Committee has unanimously agreed to report back and recommend the passage of the House bill without amendment, appropriating $500,000 for the relief of sufferers by the overflow of the Mississippi.

The Joint Committee on Levees has decided to recommend an amendment of the River and Harbor Appropriation bill in the Senate, so as to provide $2,000,000 for the repair of levees on the Mississippi River.

The Committee on Investigation of the District of Columbia affairs made their report. They are of the opinion that the Board of Public Works adopted an erroneous, and in its results, a vicious method of letting contracts. They condemn the loose manner in which business generally is conducted. The total debt of the District is fixed at $217,000,000. The recommendation is made that for the protection of the Government some unvarying rule be established for the ascertainment of what the Government should contribute toward the expenses of the District. The Committee are convinced that the accounts of the Board of Public Works were unreliable and inaccurate, and the provisions of the law requiring their verification were not complied with according to its letter and spirit. The Committee recommend an appropriation of $1,000,000 to place the government of the District on a cash basis as to current expenditures, the abolition of the Executive, the Secretary of the District, the Legislative Assembly, the Board of Public Works, and the office of delegate to Congress.

The tariff bill is amended by the Senate Finance Committee in the following particulars: The act is take effect on the 1st of July, 1864. The words "in value" are inserted in the silk section, to determine the dutiable rate of silk mixed goods; the duty on still wines is made 46 cents per gallon in casks, and $1 60 per dozen in casks; two per cent. allowance for breakage and leakage is stricken out; hops are striken out, leaving the duty at the present rates; chromate and bichromate of potassa 4 cents per pound, instead of 4½, as fixed by the House; maccaroni and vermicelli, 2 cents per pound, instead of 3; and on tin plates 1 7 10, instead of 1½ per pound. The provision permitting a return of empty grain bags free of duty, was stricken out. Peas exclusively for seed purposes, and quicksilver, are stricken from the free list.—The Conference Committee propose to strike out the section allowing the growers of tobacco to sell $100 worth a year, directly to consumer, without paying a tax; also, a section taking 1-20th of 1 per cent on all sales of coin, stocks, bullion, bonds, etc.

The President has approved a joint resolution providing for the termination of the treaty between the United States and his Majesty the King of the Belgians, concluded at Washington, July 27, 1858.

The Committee of Conference on the Finance bill have agreed making their former report the basis of their action. They struck out sections 3, 8 and 9 of that report, which proposed to repeal so much of the National Bank law as restricted the amount of circulating notes, and provides for retiring and reducing United States notes until the maximum should be $300,000,000, and for exchanging such notes for bonds, &c., and added several sections with regard to a redistribution of banking currency as heretofore recommended substantially by Controller Knox. The bill provides that the amount of United States notes outstanding shall not exceed $382,000,000. Fifty five millions of National bank notes are to be withdrawn from the States having an excess of such notes as application is made therefor from other States, and awarded to the latter, provided not over $30,000,000 are withdrawn during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1875. The title of the bill is amended to read as follows: "An act to fix the amount of United States notes, to provide for the redistribution of National bank currency, and for other purposes."

The President has sent to the Senate the recently negotiated reciprocity treaty between the United States and Canada.

The President has approved the following acts: An act authorizing the widening of Wight street, through the grounds of the United States Marine Hospital, Detroit, Mich.; an act to extend the time for filing claims for additional bounty under the act of July 28, 1866; an act to admit free of duty articles intended for the International Exhibition of 1876; an act authorizing the Board of Commissioners of Soldiers Homes to sell the property belonging to the Soldier's Home at Harrodsburg, Ky.; an act to authorize the sale of the military reservation at Fort Reynolds, Colorado, and the Government buildings thereon.

It is probable that the Canadian reciprocity treaty will be postponed till the next session.

Edward M. McCook was, on the 19th, confirmed to be Governor of Colorado Territory, vice S. H. Elbert, removed. General McCook was confirmed by one majority, after a discussion of several hours.

On Saturday, the 20th, about fifty bills, most of them of a private character, were presented to the President for approval.

The Committee of Conference on the Geneva Award Distribution bill have not yet been able to agree, and the probability is that it will go over until next session, with many others of a public character.

The Currency bill has reached the President. The general opinion is that he will sign it.

The House Committee on Postoffices and Post Roads late Saturday night submitted the report on the charges made by Representative Boone that abuses and irregularities exist in the Postoffice Department in relation to certain mail contracts, the payment to contractors. The Committee, after an elaborate examination of the subject, say that the uncontradicted evidence fully establishes the fact that no payments of money were made in any instances in advance of service, nor until after the expiration of the quarter in which the work was done. Believing that, while combinations for straw bidding have frequently been entered into by outside parties, the alleged abuses and irregularities have not existed and do not exist in the Postoffice Department, as charged in the preamble and resolutions referred to, and being of the opinion, after a very thorough examination of the whole question, that the charges against the officers of that Department have not been sustained, the committee asked that the preamble and resolutions be laid on the table, and that they be discharged from any further consideration of the subject. This was agreed to.

The President has signed the bill providing a new government for the District of Columbia.

The President has nominated Benford Wilson to be Solicitor of the Treasury, vice Banfield. Mr. Wilson is at present United States District Attorney for the Southern District of Illinois.

The Attorney General is considering the proceedings to be adopted against the Union Pacific Railroad, under the act recently passed requiring the collection of five per cent. on the net earnings. It is said that after the expiration of thirty days from the demand made by the Secretary of the Treasury, should the money not be paid, the Department will move for an adjudication in bankruptcy.

The President has signed the Currency bill reported from the last Committee of Conference, and it becomes a law. The President and Cabinet and the President's Clerks are at the Capitol examining bills presented for signature.

Contrary to expectation the Conference Committee on the Geneva Award bill have agreed to a report, which will be presented to the Senate.

The President has nominated Benjamin Moran to be Third Assistant Secretary of State; George B. Chalmers to be Appraiser of Merchandise at Pittsburgh, and Robert M. Douglas to be United States Marshal for the Western District of North Carolina.

Strong opposition to the reciprocity treaty is at work. The general opinion of Senators is that it will not be touched this session.

Beaufort Wilson, the new Solicitor of the Treasury, is at present United States District Attorney for Southern Illinois, and is a brother of Col. Wilson, who captured Jeff. Davis.

The Department of Justice is arranging for vigorous proceedings under the new act for the collection of the debts due the government from the various Pacific railroads. The amount due from the Union Pacific being largest, preparations are being made to give it the earliest attention. It appears that the Union Pacific has lately given security to a portion of its creditors, leaving the government, to whom it is most heavily indebted, out in the cold. This security, being a preference to some of its creditors, can be set aside in a court of bankruptcy as soon as the thirty days have expired after the demand by the Secretary of the Treasury, which is required by the act to be immediate. The Attorney General, it is understood, will move for an adjudication in bankruptcy against the road and the appointment of a receiver.

THE EAST.

The steamer Africa has returned to Lisbon after successfully submerging her section of the Brazilian cable. The line has been tested and found to work satisfactorily, and handed over to the Brazilian cable company. Unbroken telegraphic communication is thus established from England through Lisbon and Madeira to St. Vincent, Cape Verde Islands.

Francis Butler, the well known dog fancier, and regarded as an authority on dogs, died at his residence, in Brooklyn, on the 17th, of hydrophobia. He was bitten at his store in this city six weeks ago by a small spitz dog while endeavoring to make it take some medicine. Butler was a native of England, an accomplished linguist, and has been connected with several educational institutions as Professor of Languages. Some years ago he went into the business of training, buying and selling dogs, and his ability in controlling and taming them was marvelous. He wrote a book entitled "Dog Training." He had no fear of hydrophobia, and often expressed the opinion that it was simply a venemous affection, and that the bite of a dog would not produce the disease, unless fear superinduced and occasioned it.

The ceremony of awarding diplomas to the graduating class of '74 at West Point, June 17th, drew together, as usual, a fashionable and happy attendance. The proceedings were somewhat marred by the rain which prevented the anticipated out-door exhibition. After an address by Professor Wayland and parade of the cadets, the graduates were dismissed by Commander Upton, with an earnest wish for their success in life. In the evening in one of the hotels in this city, a number of the graduates and a few friends had a parting dinner.

The following officers of the Pennsylvania Company have been re-elected for the ensuing year: President Colonel Thos. A. Scott; First Vice President and General Manager, General J. N. McCullough; Second Vice President, William Shaw; Third Vice President, H. J. Jewett, Secretary and Treasurer, W. H. Barnes.

At the meeting of the Buffalo Board of Trade on Thursday, a resolution was adopted requesting Lyman K. Bass to urge before Congress the adoption of Clinton and Morey's bill of 1871, appropriating money for the construction of the Erie Canal, which virtually provides for a free canal.

The Republican State Convention met at Augusta, Me., on the 18th, and organized by electing E. F. Webb President, four Secretaries and 16 Vice Presidents. Nelson Dingley, Jr., was unanimously nominated for re-election as Governor. Resolutions were adopted in favor of an early resumption of specie payments, approving the President's veto of the Currency bill, reiterating the former declaration of principles of the party, and recognizing the necessity of a judicious liquor law.

The annual convention of the National Eclectic Medical Association, which has been in session in Boston since Monday, adjourned on the 18th sine die. The convention has been attended by one hundred members, representing twelve States and the British Provinces. The next annual address will be delivered in Cincinnati by Dr H. D. Garrison, of that city. The annual address before the Association was delivered by Robert A. Greene, M. D., of New York. His subject was "The Future of Medicine." W. M. Ingalls, of Ohio, was elected President, and L. P. Stoddard, of Illinois, one of the Vice-Presidents.

At Harrisburg, Pa., June 19th, Mrs. Cameron, wife of Senator Cameron, died. The funeral took place on Monday.

There was considerable excitement in the New York County Court House Friday forenoon upon the appearance of Wm. M. Tweed, who was subpœnaed as a witness. The ex-chief of the defunct ring was brought into court attended by two Deputy Sheriffs. He was dressed as in old times, in a dark suit and white neck-tie. He is much thinner than of yore, and his face bears the evident traces of mental anxiety. He has aged perceptibly, but appears to be in good health and in tolerable spirits. He was attended, as ever, by his son, Wm. M. Tweed, jr.

A Belfast, Ireland, news letter publishes an account of the affray, which took place near Nice, June 5th, between the American sailors and French soldiers. It appears that on the morning of the 5th a party of half a dozen sailors belonging to the United States steamer Franklin, presented themselves at a liquor shop, when one of them, under pretense of seeking change for a piece of gold, made a dash at some money in the hands of the proprietor and got possession of it. A regular row ensued, and blows were freely exchanged. The shopkeeper, finding himself getting the worst of it, cried for help to the neighboring military post.

A party soon arrived, and a battle followed between the soldiers and sailors. The former seem to have made but little use of their weapons at first, but a private, seeing his corporal in the grasp of a sailor and in danger of strangulation, rushed upon him with his bayonet and run him through the body. The wounded man was conveyed to the hospital, where he died this morning. His comrades were carried to prison.

A collision of freight trains on the New York Central Railroad yesterday, caused the death of two men and serious wounding of several.

THE WEST.

A horrible and mysterious murder near Lawrenceburg, Ind., was discovered on on the 15th. In a country tenement, three miles from Lawrenceburg, were found the bodies of Mrs. Mary E. Bradley and two daughters, aged 10 and 12 years, dead and horribly mutilated. Mrs. Bradley's body was cut open, and the viscera exposed. The faces of the daughters were beaten into a jelly. The family were poor and had no money. Mr. Bradley was laboring on a farm at Chilo, O. No clue to the motive or persons of the murderers.

The State Mass Temperance Convention convened at Brownville, Missouri, on the 18th, but the attendance was small. Rev. William Plattsmar, of Jefferson City, is President. An excited discussion occurred on the proposition to endorse the Prohibition party of the United States, but at latest advices no decision had been reached.

The United States Circuit Court at Springfield, Ill., on the 18th, decided against the application for the transfer of the State Railroad Commissioners suits against the Chicago & Alton Railroad for a violation of the new Railroad law, from the State Courts to that Court, and quashed the writ of certiorari. These cases will, therefore, now be tried in the State Courts, in which they were originally instituted.

L. J. Marks, ex-State Harbor Commissioner at San Francisco, and his son, Thomas Marks, were convicted in the Municipal Court Saturday of conspiracy to defraud the State out of large sums of money. The counsel for prisoners will move for a new trial.

THE SOUTH.

Saturday night when the last forms of the New Orleans Bulletin newspaper were being conveyed to the press room they were seized by the Metropolitan Police, by order of Police Judge McArthur, and locked up in the Central Station, where they still remain. The Bulletin appeared Sunday morning with six printed and two blank pages. In closing a column of editorial under the caption of "Another Midnight Order! An Outrage on American Liberty! The Press to be Bullied and Suppressed!" the Bulletin says: "Whether Durrell, Kellogg, Badger, or their underlings be implicated, we cannot as yet say, but that this bold, audacious and villainous robbery on the highway, of a newspaper's material on it's way to the press, was effected simply because of the Bulletin's daring and outspoken exposure of fraud and corruption is certain."

Judge McArthur states that he did not issue an order for the seizure of the Bulletin forms. It now appears that the police acted under the order of Badger. The power behind Badger has not transpired.

A correspondent in South Calolina, writes that he has had a two hours' conversation with Governor Moses, who was continually asserting that he was a much injured man, and could prove that many of the charges brought against him were untrue. When asked for evidence, however, he failed to produce it.

He admitted that his private character had been bad, very bad, but denied having taken part in official corruption. He told the story of the election tickets, and laughed heartily at what he appeared to think a good joke. When questioned as to the civil contingent funds which have been appropriated for payment of State expenditures, at his discretion, he replied excitedly: It my contingent fund was not much, they gave Gen. Scott $30,000, I only had $20,000. He had been Private Secretary to Gov. Pickens, he said, and knew how contingent funds had been used before and since the war. There was no law providing that the Governor should give account of what he did with the fund after it come into his possession. It was not expected, however, he would not put money in his own pocket. It was understood that all secret services of the Government were to be paid out of it. Speaking of the next election Moses said he was sure of receiving the regular Republican nomination. Newspaper attacks could not injure him, as his constituents were unable to read. He believed that Chamberlain would be run as the bolting candidate, and if he developed a great deal of strength, and the Democrats had sense enough to nominate a candidate, it was possible that both wings of the Republican party could be defeated. Personally, Moses is most agreeable in manner; he is quick and impulsive in speech, no doubt saying many things he is sorry for afterward. He is not yet forty years of age, yet his face is careworn and wrinkled, and his long hair almost white.

FOREIGN.

Great Britain.

The missing Earl of Larborough has been discovered in the Island of Jersey, and left there for London in charge of a number of friends and police.

The steamship Atrato, which sailed from London for New Zealand, and when near the Cape of Good Hope put back to England on account of an accident, sailing again from Plymouth, has arrived at Otago. A large proportion of the passengers were down with the measles during the protracted voyage, and 32 deaths occurred.

Saturday, June 20th, was the 37th anniversary of Queen Victoria's accession to the throne, and was observed by the ringing of bells, firing salutes, and other usual demonstrations.

In the House of Commons on the 19th, Bourke, Under Secretary of the Foreign Department, in reply to a request for information, stated that Her Majesty's Government was not unwilling to mediate between Brazil and the Argentine Confederation, but that it had not as yet, been invited to use its friendly offices in that direction.

When the steamer Parthia arrived at Queenstown on the 16th, a large and unruly mob had gathered on the dock awaiting the appearance of M. Henri Rochefort, who was generally known to be on board. As Rochefort passed on to the dock, he was immediately recognized by the crowd, who received him with hootings and execrations, and made a rush for him as he landed. The police surrounded Rochefort, who, it was feared would have been lynched but for their protection. The intensely excited mob pressing forward, hooting and yelling, followed the Frenchman to the Queen's Hotel. From that place, the police escorted him to the depot, where only passengers were admitted. His arrival at Cork was not expected, and therefore passed through the city unnoticed, and took the train for Dublin, whence he will proceed to London.

The steamer Edinburg, which is laying a telegraph cable from Cape de Verde to Brazil, has arrived off the Brazilian coast. The following dispatch was received on the 21st from on board "Noon, Sunday—Splices on intermediate in 110 fathoms this morning. Hope to make the final splice at 3 o'clock this afternoon. Cable is in perfect condition."

The Observer publishes the text of the Home Rule resolution, which Dr. Isaac Butt, Member of Parliament for Limerick, proposes to move on the 30th inst. in the House of Commons. It is in substance as follows: That in the opinion of the House it is expedient and just to restore to the Irish nation the power of managing Irish affairs in an Irish Parliament, provision being at the same time made for maintaining the integrity of the Empire by leaving to the Imperial Parliament the control of Imperial affairs.

The strike, in which more than ten thousand miners were engaged, in the Cleveland district, Yorkshire, is now ended, with the acceptance of the masters' terms, which impose a reduction of 12½ per cent. in wages.

The Pall Mall Gazette says the success of the Congress of International law called to meet at Brussels is very doubtful, as the Governments of England, France and Austria object to the system, and Switzerland extends to it but a feeble support.

A great demonstration of sympathy for the agricultural laborers locked out from work was made in Manchester on the 20th inst. The members of the Trades Unions to the number of 25,000, with 50 bands of music, marched in procession through the principal streets. A mass meeting was subsequently held at the Pomona Gardens, at which it is estimated that upwards of 50,000 people were present. Joseph Arch and other prominent friends of the workingmen delivered addresses.

France.

At Paris, June 16th, the following particulars of the proceedings in the Assembly, are made public in addition to last night's report: Lambert de Sainte Croix, supported by all the members of the Right Centre, submitted a bill providing that Marshal McMahon's powers be confirmed with the title of President of the Republic; that the 2d Chamber be organized; that the right to dissolve both branches of the Assembly be conferred upon President McMahon, and that his successor be appointed by the two Chambers in convention.

This bill was referred to the Committee of Thirty, together with that of the Left Centre.

A Times correspondent says the exact result of the sitting is that the Committee of Thirty has received an imperative mandate forcing them to promptly organize either a Septenate, without proclaiming a Republic, or constitute and declare a definite Republic, under the Presidency of McMahon. It is probable that the Committee will organize the Septenate, and the Assembly will ratify its decision, otherwise the majority hitherto with the Government will shift to the Left, which, in all probability, would cause McMahon to resign.

It is not unlikely that in consequence of these proceedings some of the ministers will resign, but there will be no absolute ministerial crisis. In the Cabinet Council, held previous to the setting of the Assembly, General Cessey and others urged McMahon to send a message to the Assembly, reminding it of its promise to organize his powers, but the majority of ministers were averse to such a step. Ministers Cessey, Magne, Grivart and De Cazes voted in favor of Rochefaucauld's motion to refer his monarchical resolution to a committee of 30 Deputies Blanc, Quivet, Peyrot and D. Audiffret Pasquier and 20 members of the Right Centre abstained from voting on Casemier Peire's motion for urgency on the Left Centre's Constitutional bill.

The Constitutional bill proposed by the Left Center was introduced in the Assembly on Monday. The vote of urgency was carried by a vote of 345 against 341.

Urgency having been declared, the bill was referred to the Committee of Thirty. La Rochefoucauld and Duke de Besaccia, of the extreme Right, introduced a resolution in substance as follows, which was read amid profound silence: "The Assembly declares that the government of France is a Monarchy; that the throne belongs to the head of the house of France; that MacMahon may assume the title of Lieutenant of the Kingdom; and that National institutions shall be determined by agreement between the King and the National Representatives." Great excitement followed the reading of the resolution. La Rochefoucauld moved that it be referred to the Committee of Thirty. The motion was rejected by a majority of 100 votes. The Ministry, with the exception of Talhoud, voted against it. The Assembly adjourned.

It is stated that La Rochefoucauld resigned his position as Ambassador to Great Britain before introducing them.

The Bonapartist Deputies had a conference before yesterday's sitting, and came to the conclusion that it was of no use to introduce any counter motion against the Left Centre.

It is believed that the Committee of Thirty will not report for a fortnight on bills referred to it, as reported. The Left have abandoned for the present the agitation for a dissolution of the Assembly, because they hope for an organization of the Republic. The Presidents of the Bureau of the Assembly have been appointed, eight from the members of the Right and seven from the Left, including M. McLaboulaye, Casimir Perier and Leon Say. A Committee of Parliamentary Initiative was also appointed, and consists of 18 members of the Left and 12 of the Right. M. De LaRochefaucauld's monarchical resolution of yesterday was finally referred to this Committee, but it is considered certain that the resolution will not be reported to the Assembly for discussion.

Copies of the New York Herald received in Paris, containing the letter written by Rochefort on his arrival in New York, have been seized on account of the attack on President MacMahon.

In the Assembly on the 18th, the clause in the municipal organization bill giving to the largest tax payers the right of membership in municipal councils was rejected—ayes, 325; nays 373. The Left, the Bonapartists and a portion of the Right Center, voted with the majority.—They regarded the clause as an attempt to restrict universal suffrage. This rejection will probably prove fatal to the bill. The announcement of the vote created considerable excitement.

M. Fourton, Minister of the Interior, expressed his willingness to accept as a compromise, the limitation of the government's right to appoint Mayors of cities for three years.

The Committee of Thirty have approved the report in favor of the American Postal Convention. The Assembly will probably ratify the report without further discussion.

The Right Center is negotiating with the Right and with a portion of the Left Center in hope to forming new majority upon the programme, based on the bill submitted by Mr Lambert de St. Croix on the 15th inst, providing for a confirmation of President McMahon powers, and the organization of a Second Chamber, conferring upon President McMahon the power to dissolve both branches, and the appointment of his successor by a joint convention of the two Chambers. The negotiations will probably prove abortive, the Left Center adhering to the provisions of M. Periere's bill. M. Dufaure intends, when the bill of M. Periere comes up for debate, to distinctly warn the Right that 335 Deputies are prepared to demand the dissolution of the Assembly, if the organization of the Republic is prevented.

M. Paul De Cassagnac is cited to appear before the Assize Court on Monday next, to answer to the charge of inciting citizens to the hatred of each other.

In the National Assembly, on Friday, an amendment to the municipal organization bill was adopted, which completes the defeat of the measure. The amendment in the main maintains the existing system of municipal elections, striking out the clauses which provide for minority representation by cumulative voting. It was adopted by a vote of 597 to 34, which caused great surprise. The withdrawal of the bill was announced.

The Right is deeply discouraged by the recent votes in the Assembly. It feels that its power is gone and that the majority which it was hitherto able to command is broken up. The Left is determined to make a change in the domestic policy of the Government.

It is reported that the Government has consented to accept an amendment to the municipal bill, extending for two years the operation of the present law, which provides for the nomination of Mayors by the Government.

Spain.

The Times' special from Madrid reports an engagement at Alsora between a body of Carlists, under Prince Alfonso, a brother of Don Carlos, and a force of Republicans, in which the former were defeated. The loss of the Government troops was 10 killed and 85 wounded. The insurgent loss was larger. Among the killed was Don Ensigne, son of Henry of Bourbon, who fell at the head of a body of Carlist Zouaves. Marshal Concha, commander of the Army of the North, expected to open an attack upon Estallo.

At Madrid, June 19, the latest advices from the seat of war in the North state Carlists are certainly concentrating at Monte Jurray, near Estilla. They have cleaned the country over which they passed of provisions, horses and vehicles. Marshall Concha has 3,800 men and 87 pieces of artillery. A number of men are sick, and dissatisfaction is expressed at the delay in making attacks on the Carlists. The available strength of the Republican army is 1,200 infantry, 10,000 cavalry, and 43,000 reserve.

The latest advices from Spain state that Herr Hatzfeld, who was sent from Germany to Spain with offers of a loan to be guaranteed by a mortgage upon the Phillipine Islands, has failed in his mission, and will return to Berlin.

The telegraphic communication between France and Spain has been severed.

Cuba.

The American brig S. Owens, Captain Martin, has arrived from Cienfuegas with seventeen refugees from the draft. The night previous to sailing the Owens was boarded by officers who overhauled the vessel and searched for stowaways without finding any.

An hour or two later two boats from different quarters with passengers, drew up alongside, and the Spanish gentleman, who come aboard, told a distressing tale of suffering, which so worked upon the feelings of Capt. Martin, that he consented to take the Spaniard and his fellow sufferers as passengers. The Captain did likewise with the other boat load, and left Cienfuegas. Capt. Martin reports that the inhabitants are in great terror, owing to the reckless manner in which conscription is carried. Persons of all ages and conditions are forced into the army, and those who are too feeble to shoulder a musket are placed in the chain gang. He frequently saw old men and boys not over 13 years of age, chained to negroes and working in the streets. A Spanish officer was standing over them whip in hand, ready to apply the lash unmercifully upon the least derilection of duty. Even the Spanish residents of the city had become disgusted with the inhumanity of their own race, and were disposing of their goods and property as fast as possible, to escape from the Island. He knew of a vessel that left Cienfungas a week previous to his departure, carrying away twenty refugees. All persons suspected of sympathizing with the patriots, were drafted into the army without law, and of course, without redress. The whole country for several leagues, was one vast waste, many of the sugar plantations, having been burned by the insurgents.

A Havana letter states that trustworthy information through insurgent sources reports the arrival of an expedition under Aquilera, on the north coast, with 4,000 of an army, six pieces of mountain artillery, and a large quantity of ammunition. All material was safely landed, and communications established with the forces of Maximo Gamese. This is said to be the most important expedition gotten up by the insurgents since the first year of the war.

An immense water spout formed in the harbor at Havana, on the 21st, and passed through the shipping, causing considerable damage, but no lives were lost.

China.

During a riot in Shanghai, a Chinese mob attacked the French theatre near King Poo Joss house, mutilated M Percebois and family and burned his house. Four Chinese were killed. The mob also attacked other houses. A large number were injured, several persons severely. The French Police finally quelled the riot with the assistance of the English police. About 5,000 Chinese were engaged in the riot. The disturbance originated in the fact that the French were building a road near the Joss house.

Italy.

The American pilgrims are highly pleased with their reception in Rome. The Pope has blessed the banner sent by Georgetown College to be presented at the shrine of the Virgin at Lourdes. Some of the pilgrims are going to Venice, to attend the Catholic Congress in session there.

The American pilgrims have scattered from Rome for rest and recreation. Some have gone to Venice, and others to the mountains in the north of Italy.

At a reception of the Cardinals by the Pope on Tuesday, His Holiness mentioned that proposals had been received emanating from exalted political personages, looking to a reconciliation between the Papacy and the Italian Government. He declared, however, that he would yield nothing, that any concession on his part would be injurious to the Church and society.

The text of the address delivered by the Pope to the Cardinals, on the 16th inst., is published. The Pope renews his protests against the usurpation of the Papal States, the abolition of religious corporations and other acts of the Italian Government, so that the enemies of the Church may not be able to plead justification of undisputed customs. He is also moved to allude to those subjects again because he recently received overtures of reconciliation and had in his possession a respectful letter urging that, as the Vicar of the God of peace, he should pardon his enemies and withdraw the excommunication pronounced against them. But he declares that he cannot make peace with the enemies of the Church, and in conclusion, exhorts the Cardinals to imitate the conduct of the foreign Bishops, especially those of Germany and Brazil.

As the multitude were returning from the grand Te Deum at St. Peter's, Rome, on the 20th, the Pope was seen at one of the windows of the Vatican. Hundreds of people waved their handkerchiefs, and some ex-pontifical policemen shouted, "Long live the Pope, our King." Several arrests were made. The troops cleared and took possession of the street. The Pope, in reply to a deputation, said he was confident God would restore the crown, if not to him, because he was too old, and might not live to see the day, then to his successor.

Japan.

The Great Republic brings Yokohama dates to May 23. The Government, after countermanding the Formosa expedition, was compelled to resume it, as the troops declared positively that they would go, and refused to obey all orders to the contrary. The Government took the matter in hand, and sent them to the armory, where it was intended they should remain until the Government heard from the special envoy sent to Pekin on this particular business. This plan was changed, and news reached Yokohama, May 23d, that the expedition had landed at Formosa without opposition.

There is an improved tone in the demeanor of the Japanese Government toward all classes of foreigners.

Eighteen Japanese wrecked on the coast of Corea were beheaded because they were Japanese. The Coreans are building forts and drilling troops for defense against Japan.

There is much excitement at Yeddo, caused by the alleged attack on the house of the British Legation. It transpired that the police were pursuing an individual connected with the Legation, and supposed to be guilty of some offense against Japanese law.

India.

The prospects for a crop are greatly improved by the copious rains throughout the country. Three thousand persons are still being fed by the Government.

Algeria.

Advices from Algiers state that the Moorish insurgents invaded that city, but were repulsed by the French troops. Twelve of the insurgents were killed and a number wounded.

Belgium.

Belgian elections show a net gain of members of the Liberal party in the Chamber of Representatives and of three in the Senate, reducing the Government majority to 14. The Minister of Public Works lost his seat.

Burglars in Berlin robbed the Belgian Legation, broke open a desk in the English Legation, and attempted a robbery in the Austrian Legation.

Holland.

There is a crisis in the Dutch ministry. The Chambers have rejected the Government bill lowering the franchise, and the ministers have in consequence tendered their resignations to the King.

Germany.

The Collegiate Chapter of Posen has refused to obey the government's orders to elect a Vicar General, declaring that it does not consider that a vacancy exists in the Archbishopric.

The Roman Catholic Bishops of Prussia will hold a conference on the 22d inst., at Fulda.

The members of the Academy of Science and the city authorities joined in an informal dinner on Saturday night to the Hon. George Bancroft, Minister of the United States, Professor Curtins, the historian of Greece, toasted Bancroft and lady, and Professor Mummsen, the Roman historian, in his remarks, spoke of the union of Germany and the United States in the struggle for intellectual freedom.

The Agricultural Exhibition at Bremen was visited on the 20th by the King of Saxony. There are a large number of American exhibitors, and many of them have received prizes.

Brazil.

A mail steamship has arrived from Rio Janeiro, with intelligence that the yellow fever had broken out in Bahai, and is raging with great violence,

* * *

Important Railway Matters.

A Springfield, Illinois, special says: The Supreme Court of Illinois has rendered a decision in the case of Porter et al., against the Rockford, Rock Island & St. Louis Railroad, which involves the question of assessment by the Board of Equalization of the capital stock. The decision sustains the Board of Equalization, and is of great interest, as it virtually decides all similar cases brought before the Supreme Court. The decision concludes as follows:

"Even from the appellee's own showing, it is difficult to conceive how this assessment does it injustice. The capital stock paid in, is presumed to have been used in the corporate business, and this indebtedness could have been lawfully created for no other than corporate purposes."

In the case of the Western Union Telegraph Company against Lieb, where the Board of Equalization assessed the stock, the court held that the Board of Equalization is empowered to assess for taxation the capital stock of such corporations as are created by or under the laws of Illinois; that shares of stock in such corporations are not liable to be assessed for taxation, but that persons residing in the State owning shares of stock in corporations created by the laws of other States must be taxed only on the value of such shares; and that the assessment for taxation of the capital stock of the Western Union Telegraph Company, a foreign corporation, is unauthorized by law and void, and that the collection of the tax levied upon it must be enjoined in the various counties of the State.

Judge Hall, of the Court of Common Pleas, St. Paul, Minn., Saturday morning rendered a decision in the matter of the application of the Dutch bondholders to have a Receiver appointed for the St. Paul and Pacific Railroad, on the ground that the Road is insolvent and that the management is untrustworthy. Judge Hall denied the motion for a Receiver and refuses to grant the prayer of the petitioners. He says that from all that has been made known in regard to the affair, the Road is not insolvent, but that the security of bonds is ample, and the management of the Road is efficient and honest. To appoint a Receiver, therefore, would damage the interests of the petitioners themselves.

In the United States Circuit Court, an application was made before Judge Miller, of the United States Supreme Court, to discharge Receiver Farley, appointed last fall by Judge Dillon, of the Circuit Court, to complete the unfinished portions of the St. Paul & Pacific Railroad, in time to save the land grant. The ground of application for the discharge was that the Receiver had accomplished nothing, but Judge Miller refused to hear the motion because of the absence of Judge Dillon. Application will be made before the latter Judge to discharge Farley.

The Board of Commissioners at Wheeling, Va., have ordered a special election to be held July 21st to decide whether or not the county should subscribe an additional $300,000 to complete the Pittsburg, Wheeling & Kentucky Railroad. The road bed is at present nearly completed, but a lack of funds caused the cessation of work some months since.

* * *

The Countess Guiccioli is described by the late Mr. Chorley, who met her in 1835, as "sweet, artless, earnest, untidy, very guileless of mind, with a pearly white complexion, a huge foot, and profuse hair—the color of a pale, ripe nut—with all the gesticulation and abandon of an Italian woman, and something [illegible] in spite of all."

About Paper.

According to a recently published statement, it appears that there are 3,960 paper manufacturers in the world, employing 80,000 men and 180,000 women, besides 100,000 employed in the rag trade; 1,800 millions of pounds of paper are produced annually; one-half is used in printing, a sixth for writing, and the remainder for packing and other purposes. The United States, with 3,000 machines, produce yearly 200,000 tons of paper, which, for a population of 28,000,000, averages 17 lbs per head; an Englishman only consumes 11½ lbs; a German, only 10 lbs.; a Frenchman, 7 lbs; an Italian 3½ lbs.; a Spaniard, 1½ lbs., and a Russian only 1 lb. annually on an average.

The Markets.

Produce Markets.

NEW YORK, June 22—Cotton steady at 17⅛c for middling uplands. Flour is steady; receipts 21,000 bbls; sales 10,000 bbls; quotations unchanged. Wheat is a shade firmer; receipts 52,000 bu; sales 80,000 bu at 144c for No 2 Chicago; 148c for No 2 Milwaukee. Rye is quiet. Corn is firmer; receipts 248,000 bu; sales 110,000 bu at 81@82c for western mixed; 82½c for western yellow. Barley is nominal. Oats is a shade firmer; receipts 23,000 bu; sales 40,000 bu at 61@63c for mixed western; 66@68c for white. Pork—steady at $17 70@17 75 for new mess. Cut Meats unchanged. Beef—nominal. Lard firm at 11⅜c for steam. Whiskey 99c. Sugar unchanged. Petroleum—4⅞c for crude and 12¼c for refined.

TOLEDO, TUESDAY MORNING, June 23.—Flour, the market for flour has been only moderately active; prices were all unchanged, with Fine, $4 00; Superfine, $4 50; Extra, $5 00; Double Extra and Fancy, $6 75@8 00, and Rye flour $5 per bbl. The Wheat market has been quite active, with prices almost without change; spot Amber brought 13[illegible]c; seller July 13[illegible]c; No 2 Amber Michigan was not in the market. One lot of Extra White Michigan changed hands at 150c. For No 1 White Michigan 146c has been paid. For No 2 White Wabash 143c was bid; sellers asked 150c. No 3 White Wabash Wheat found buyers at 135c. Sellers asked 140c for No 1 Red Wabash; no bids. No 2 Red Wabash, D. & M., brought 131c; seller August, 122½c. 124c was paid for No 3 Red Wabash. Rejected Red and Amber Illinois did not sell. Corn—The market has been quite active, with prices tending downward; spot High mixed sold at 65c; seller July, 65c; seller August at 65½c. For Low mixed Corn buyers paid 62½c. For No Grade Corn 64½c was asked; no bids.—Damaged Corn was on the market at 56c. Yellow Corn was obtained at 66c. White and Michigan Corn were not on the market. The market for Oats was inactive, No 1 selling at 54½c. No 2 Oats brought 50c. For Michigan Oats 50½@51c was paid; seller August was disposed of at 35c. Rejected Oats were not on the market. Mill feed quiet with prices a shade higher at $14 00 for bran and shorts per ton. Fine middlings $20 00; Cornmeal and chop feed $26 per ton. Pork quiet at $18 for light and $18 50 for heavy mess per barrel, and $16 for butts and rumps per barrel. Hams unchanged; sales at 14c per lb. Lard, 12@12½c for prime in bbls per lb, and 12¾c for prime in kegs per lb. Beef unchanged, $11@10 for light and heavy, $9 for prime mess per barrel. Tallow—6½c for beef and mutton per lb. Butter—20@23c for fresh roll, 18c for fresh in kegs and 10@11c for common per lb. Fruits unchanged; Dried Apples, 11c; dried peaches, 2c per lb. Potatoes, 110c for peach blows and 100c for Early Rose, 100c for common and mixed per bu. Eggs, 12½@13c for fresh in barrels and crates, per dozen. Beans, 200c for large white; 225c for small white; 210c for Navy white, per bushel. Poultry dressed turkeys 12@14c; dressed chickens, 9@10c per lb. Whisky, 94½c. Highwines, 95c. Cheese, 14@15c. Onions, $6 50 per bbl for large yellow. Pine Lumber—Clear, $50; Second Clear, $45; Stock and Common boards, $15@16; Cull Boards, $12; Cedar Posts, 20c; Shingles, $2.50@4.75 for sawed; shaved, $6. Lath $2 75. Hardwood Lumber—Walnut, merchantable, dry, $65; Culls, $25@2[illegible]; merchantable Green, $50@55; Culls, $20@25; ship timber, $2 75; Whitewood, $24@25; Ash lumber, $2[illegible]; Butternut, $3[illegible]; Walnut flooring, $50; Ash flooring, $25; Walnut timber, 4c.

MILWAUKEE, June 22.—11:55 A. M.—Wheat firm: No. 1, 129½c; No. 2, 126c cash; 125½c seller June; 123½c seller July.

DETROIT, June 22.—Wheat strong, extra at 151½c; No 1 at 146c; No. 2 nominal; amber at 132c. Corn and oats neglected.

OSWEGO, June 22.—Flour steady and unchanged. Wheat quiet; No 1 red Wabash, 149½c; No 1 Milwaukee Club held at 141c; Extra White Michigan steady at 165c. Corn quiet at 73@74c.

BUFFALO, June 22.—Wheat dull and strong; sales 7,800 bu No 1 Milwaukee Club at 138c. Corn dull and heavy, No 2 western offered at 68c, without buyers; Oats nominal at 54c. for No 2. Freights unchanged except ½c decline on Oats.

CLEVELAND, June 22—Wheat quiet; No 1 red 135c; No 2 do, 130c. Corn steady; low-mixed, 70c; high-mixed, 72c. Oats unchanged; No 1 State and western, 55c, No 2, 53c; white 56c. Petroleum quiet and unchanged; standard white in car lots, 10½c; Ohio legal test to 150 deg., 13½c.

CINCINNATI, June 22.—Flour quiet. Wheat dull at 128@130c. Corn dull; mixed, 64@65c. Oats dull and unchanged. Cotton quiet at 17c. Whiskey firm at 95c. Pork quiet at $17 75@17 87½. Lard quiet; sales summer at 10½c, loose. Bulk meats quiet at 6⅞@9½c. Bacon quiet; shoulders 7½c; clear rib, 9⅞c; clear, 10⅛c.

CHICAGO, June 22—Flour steady and unchanged. Wheat active and higher; 122½c cash and 122⅞c for July. Corn firm and higher, 60½c bid for cash and July. Oats steady at 46c. Pork firmer at $17 85 cash or July. Lard firmer at $11 05@11 10. Bulk meats firm; shoulders 6⅝c; short ribs, $9 20 August. Whisky steady at 94½c. Hogs active and firm at $5 00@6 00; receipts 12,000 head.

ST LOUIS, June 22.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat, No 2 spring better at 160c; Winter lower, only sample lots selling. Corn quiet at 59½@60c for elevators. Oats dull at 44@45½c on track. Rye—no sales. Whiskey steady at 96c. Pork quiet at $18@18 25, mostly delivered. Dry salt meats nothing doing. Bacon, only order trade. Lard quiet; prime steam 8½c seller the year. Hogs unchanged; light, $4 75@5; heavy, $5 25@5 75; receipts, 750 head.

PHILADELPHIA, June 22—Flour quiet, weak; superfine, $3 50@5 00; Wisconsin and Minnesota extra family, $6 25@7 25; State, Indiana and Ohio, $6 75@7 5[illegible]. Wheat—dull; red, 140@145c; amber, 157@160c white, 152c. Corn dull; yellow, 78@80c; mixed western, 78c. Oats quiet and weak; white, 61@66c. Butter steady; choice western, 18@[illegible]c; fair to good 15@16c. Cheese firm; prime western Reserve, [illegible]. Eggs quiet and steady; western 16@17c. Petroleum easier; refined, 13½@14c. Provisions very dull and nominal. Whiskey 99c.

BALTIMORE, June 22.—Flour, market dull, unchanged; Howard street and western superfine, $4 25@5 25; do extra, $5 25@6 25; family, $6 50@8 00. Wheat dull; Pennsylvania red, 148@150c; Ohio and Indiana red, 149@146c; western prime, 130@197c. Corn, western mixed firm; new, 79c; old, 81½c. Oats dull; western mixed, 58c; white, 6[illegible]c. Rye dull. Provisions quiet; Mess Pork, $18 25@18.50. Bulk Meats—shoulders, 7½c; clear rib sides, 9½c. Bacon—shoulders, 7¾@8c; clear rib sides, 10¾@11c. Hams—sugar cured, 14@15½c. Lard—rendered, 12c. Butter, western unchanged. Coffee quiet and firm; ordinary, 17½@21c. Whiskey lower and weak at 9[illegible]@99c.

* * *

Wool Markets.

BOSTON, June 22—The wool transactions of the week have been the largest for some time, comprising upwards of 2,500,000 lbs of foreign and domestic. The sales of domestic are almost exclusively confined to California and superfine and extra pulled Kentucky at 40@48c. Ohio medium X and XX, 55@56c: Michigan fleece, 52@54c; Wisconsin fleece, 52½c.

PHILADELPHIA, June 22—Wool quiet, weak; tendency toward low prices. Ohio, Pennsylvania and West Virginia double extra and above, 55@56c; medium, 52@55c; coarse, 48c; New York, Michigan, Indiana and Western fine, 50c; medium, 50@52c; coarse, 48c; combing washed, 59@60c; combing unwashed, [illegible]; Canada combing, 60c; fine unwashed, [illegible]; coarse and medium unwashed, [illegible]; tub washed, [illegible]; extra and merino pulled, 45@50c; No 1 and superfine pulled, 45@50c.

Live Stock Markets.

PHILADELPHIA, June 22—Beef Cattle—Market moderately active; extra Pennsylvania and Western steers, [illegible]; fair to good, [illegible]; common, [illegible] per cwt. Sheep unchanged at [illegible]. Hogs dull at [illegible]. Sales 2,500 beeves; 4,000 hogs.

EAST LIBERTY, Pa., June 22—Beef Cattle—Arrivals, 187 cars; best, $6 [illegible]; medium, [illegible]; common, [illegible]; stockers, [illegible]; bulls, [illegible]. Hogs—Arrivals, [illegible] cars; best Philadelphia, [illegible]; Yorkers, [illegible]. Sheep—Arrivals, [illegible]; best, [illegible]; medium, [illegible]; common, [illegible].

CHICAGO, June 22—Cattle—Receipts, 4,500 head. The market for best grades was active and firm at [illegible] for fair to choice and [illegible] for extra; inferior grades dull and unchanged; shipments, 1,750 head. Hogs—Receipts, [illegible] head; market active, firm and higher at [illegible] for good to extra; shipments, 6,800 head. Sheep—Receipts, [illegible]. The market was quiet, steady and unchanged.

NEW YORK, June 22—Beeves—Receipts to-day and yesterday, 1,492 head, making the total supply for the week [illegible] head, against [illegible] head for the same time last week. The quality was scarcely fair on an average, [illegible] up to the usual mark this season. The demand was [illegible], and the market active and firm at full prices, ranging from [illegible]. [illegible] Sheep and lambs—Receipts, [illegible] head, making [illegible] head for the week, against [illegible] the same time last week. [illegible] Hogs—Receipts yesterday and to-day [illegible] head, making the total for the week, against [illegible] head. None on sale. Dressed in demand at [illegible].

PROPOSED

CONSTITUTION OF OHIO.

As Agreed Upon by the Convention, at Cincinnati, on the 14th day of May, A. D. 1874.

CONSTITUTION OF THE STATE OF OHIO.

We, the people of the State of Ohio, grateful to Almighty God for our freedom, to secure its blessings and promote our common welfare, do establish this Constitution.

ARTICLE I.

BILL OF RIGHTS.

Section 1. All persons are, by nature, free and independent, and have certain inalienable rights, among which are those of enjoying and defending life and liberty, acquiring, possessing, and protecting property, and seeking and obtaining happiness and safety.

Sec. 2. All political power is inherent in the people. Government is instituted for their equal protection and benefit, and they have the right to alter, reform, or abolish the same whenever they may deem it necessary; and no special privileges or immunities shall ever be granted, that may not be altered, revoked, or repealed by the general assembly.

Sec. 3. The people have the right to assemble together, in a peaceable manner, to consult for their common good; to instruct their representatives, and to petition the general assembly for the redress of grievances.

Sec. 4. The people have the right to bear arms for their defense and security; but standing armies, in time of peace, are dangerous to liberty, and shall not be kept up; and the military shall be in strict subordination to the civil power.

Sec. 5. The right of trial by jury shall be inviolate, but in civil cases in courts inferior to the common pleas, in which the amount in controversy does not exceed one hundred dollars, or the right of appeal to the court of common pleas is given, a jury of not less than six persons may be provided for by law.

Sec. 6. There shall be no slavery in this State, nor involuntary servitude, unless for the punishment of crime.

Sec. 7. All persons have a natural and indefeasible right to worship Almighty God according to the dictates of their own conscience. No person shall be compelled to attend, erect, or support any place of worship, or maintain any form of worship, against his consent; and no preference shall be given, by law, to any religious society, nor shall any interference with the rights of conscience be permitted. No religious test shall be required as a qualification for office, nor shall any person be incompetent to be a witness on account of his religious belief; but nothing herein shall be construed to dispense with oaths and affirmations. Religion, morality, and knowledge, however, being essential to good government, it shall be the duty of the general assembly to pass suitable laws to protect every religious denomination in the peaceable enjoyment of its own mode of public worship, and to encourage schools and the means of instruction.

Sec. 8. The privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended, unless, in case of rebellion or invasion, the public safety require it, and then only in such manner as shall be prescribed by law.

Sec. 9. All persons shall be bailable by sufficient sureties, except for capital offenses, where the proof is evident, or the presumption great. Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.

Sec. 10. Except in cases of impeachment, and cases arising in the army or navy, or in the militia when in actual service in time of war or public danger, and in cases of petit larceny, and other inferior offenses, no person shall be held to answer for a capital, or other infamous crime, unless on presentment or indictment of a grand jury. In any trial, in any court, the party accused shall be allowed to appear and defend in person and with counsel; to demand the nature and cause of the accusation against him, and to have a copy thereof; to meet the witnesses face to face, and to have compulsory process to procure the attendance of witnesses in his behalf, and a speedy public trial by an impartial jury of the county or district in which the offense is alleged to have been committed; nor shall any person be compelled, in a criminal case, to be a witness against himself, or be twice put in jeopardy for the same offense.

Sec. 11. Every citizen may freely speak, write, and publish his sentiments on all subjects, being responsible for the abuse of the right; and no law shall be passed to restrain or abridge the liberty of speech, or of the press. In all criminal prosecutions for libel, the truth may be given in evidence to the jury, and if it shall appear to the jury that the matter charged as libelous is true, and was published with good motives, and for justifiable ends, the party shall be acquitted.

Sec. 12. No person shall be transported out of the State, for an offense committed within the same; and no conviction shall work corruption of blood or forfeiture of estate.

Sec. 13. No soldier shall, in time of peace, be quartered in any house, without the consent of the owner; nor, in time of war, except in the manner prescribed by law.

Sec. 14. The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and possessions, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated; and no warrant shall issue, but upon probable cause, supported by oath, or affirmation, particularly describing the place to be searched, and the person and things to be seized.

Sec. 15. No person shall be imprisoned for debt in any civil action, on mesne or final process, unless in cases of fraud.

Sec. 16. All courts shall be open, and every person, for an injury done him in his land, goods, person, or reputation, shall have remedy by due course of law, and justice administered without denial or delay.

Sec. 17. No hereditary emoluments, honors, or privileges shall ever be granted or conferred by this state.

Sec. 18. No power of suspending laws shall ever be exercised, except by the general assembly.

Sec. 19. Private property shall ever be held inviolate, but subservient to the public welfare. When taken in time of war or other public exigency, imperatively requiring its immediate seizure, or for the purpose of making or repairing roads, which shall be open to the public, without charge, other than streets and highways in cities and incorporated villages, a compensation shall be made to the owner in money, and in all other cases, where private property shall be taken for public use, a compensation therefor shall first be made in money, or first secured by a deposit of money; and such compensation shall be assessed by a jury, without deduction for benefits to any property of the owner.

Sec. 20. Jurisdiction to charge property or affect rights in judicial proceedings shall not be acquired by publication only, unless upon or after making proof of such publication it shall be found by the court that the residence and postoffice address of the party to be affected are unknown, and can not be ascertained by reasonable diligence.

Sec. 21. This enumeration of rights shall not be construed to impair or deny others retained by the people; and all powers not herein delegated remain with the people.

ARTICLE II.

LEGISLATIVE.

Section 1. The legislative power shall be vested in a general assembly, which shall consist of a senate and house of representatives.

Sec. 2. Senators and representatives shall be elected biennially by the electors in the respective counties or districts, on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday in November; their terms of office shall commence on the first day of January next thereafter, and continue two years.

Sec. 3. Senators and representatives shall have resided in their respective counties or districts one year next preceding their election, and shall continue to reside therein during their terms of service.

Sec. 4. No person holding office under the authority of the United States, or any lucrative office under the authority of this state, shall be eligible to or have a seat in the general assembly; but this provision shall not extend to township officers, justices of the peace, notaries public, or officers of the militia; nor shall any person interested in a contract with, or unadjusted claim against the state hold a seat in the general assembly.

Sec. 5. No person convicted of embezzlement of the public funds shall hold office in this state; nor shall any person holding public money have a seat in the general assembly, until he shall have accounted for such money and paid it into the treasury.

Sec. 6. Each house shall be judge of the election, returns, and qualifications of its members; a majority of the members elected to each house shall be a quorum to do business but a less number may adjourn from day to day, and compel the attendance of absent members, in such manner and under such penalties as shall be prescribed by law.

Sec. 7. The mode of organizing the house of representatives, at the commencement of each regular session, shall be prescribed by law.

Sec. 8. Each house, except as otherwise provided in this constitution, shall choose its officers; may determine its rules of proceeding, punish its members for disorderly conduct, and with the concurrence of two thirds of the members elected thereto, expel a member, but not a second time for the same cause; and shall have other powers necessary to provide for its safety and the undisturbed transaction of its business.

Sec. 9. Each house shall keep a journal of its proceedings, which shall be published, and on which, at the request of two members, the yeas and nays shall be entered. On the passage of every bill or joint resolution in each house, the vote shall be taken by yeas and nays, and entered on the journal. No bill or joint resolution, except joint resolutions relating to the course of business in the general assembly, shall be passed in either house, without the concurrence of a majority of the members elected thereto.

Sec. 10. Any member of either house shall have the right to protest against any act or resolution thereof, and such protest, and the reasons therefor, shall, on being presented to such house, be entered on the journal by the clerk, without alteration, commitment, or delay.

Sec. 11. All vacancies in either house shall, for the unexpired term, be filled by election, as shall be directed by law.

Sec. 12. Senators and representatives, during the session of the general assembly, and in going to and returning from the same, shall be privileged from arrest, in all cases, except treason, felony, or breach of the peace; and for any speech or debate, in either house, shall not be questioned elsewhere.

Sec. 13. The proceedings of both houses shall be public, except in cases which, in the opinion of two thirds of the members present, require secrecy.

Sec. 14. Neither house shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than two days, Sundays excluded, nor to any other place than that in which the two houses shall be in session.

Sec. 15. No law shall be passed, except by bill. Bills may originate in either house, but may be altered, amended, or rejected in the other.

Sec. 16. Every bill shall be fully and distinctly read on three different days, unless, in case of urgency, three fourths of the members elected to the house in which it shall be pending, by a vote by yeas and nays, entered on the journal, dispense with this rule; but the reading of a bill on its final passage shall in no case be dispensed with. No bill shall contain more than one subject, which shall be clearly expressed in its title, and no law shall be revived, or amended, unless the new act contain the entire act revived, or the section or sections amended, and the section, or sections, so amended shall be repealed.

Sec. 17. The presiding officer of each house shall sign, publicly, in the presence of the house over which he presides, while the same is in session, and capable of transacting business, all bills and joint resolutions passed by the general assembly.

Sec. 18. Every bill passed by the general assembly shall be presented to the governor. If approved, he shall sign it, and thereupon it shall become a law. If not approved, he shall send it, with his objections in writing, to the house where it originated, which may then reconsider the vote on the passage of the same. If three fifths of the members elected to that house then agree to repass the bill, it shall be sent, with the objections of the governor, to the other house, which may also reconsider the vote on its passage. If three fifths of the members elected to that house then agree to repass the same, it shall become a law; but the vote necessary to repass such bill in each house shall not be less than that required on the original passage. The vote in each house shall be by yeas and nays, entered on the journal thereof. If a bill shall not be returned by the governor within ten days, Sundays excepted, after being presented to him, it shall become a law, unless the general assembly, by adjournment, prevent its return, in which case it shall be filed by him, with his objections, in the office of the secretary of state, within ten days after such adjournment, or become a law. The governor may disapprove any item or items of appropriation contained in bills passed by the general assembly, and the item or items so disapproved shall be stricken therefrom, unless repassed in the manner herein prescribed in cases of disapproval of bills. Every order or resolution, in which the concurrence of both branches of the general assembly may be necessary, except on questions of adjournment, or pertaining to the transaction of business by the houses, shall be presented to the governor, and, before the same shall take effect, be approved by him, or, being disapproved, shall be repassed in the manner herein prescribed for the repassage of bills.

Sec. 19. The style of the laws of this State shall be, "*Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio.*"

Sec. 20. No senator or representative shall, during the term for which he shall have been elected, or for one year thereafter, be appointed to any civil office under the laws of this state, which shall be created or the emoluments of which shall be increased during such term.

Sec. 21. The general assembly shall fix the term of office and compensation of officers in cases not provided for in this constitution; but shall not extend the term of office, or change the salary, fees, or compensation of any person elected or appointed to any office or position after such person shall have been elected or appointed. If any office be abolished, the salary or compensation attached thereto shall thereupon cease.

Sec. 22. The general assembly shall provide by law, before what authority and in what manner the trial of contested elections shall be conducted.

Sec. 23. No money shall be drawn from the treasury except in pursuance of specific appropriation made by law, the purpose of which shall be distinctly stated in the bill, and no appropriation shall be for a longer period than two years. On the passage of such bills, or on concurring in amendments thereto, a separate vote on any item or items therein shall, on demand of any member, be had by yeas and nays, entered on the journal, and every such item failing to receive the vote of the requisite majority of the members elected to the house in which the bill is pending shall be stricken therefrom, and each item receiving such majority shall be declared passed.

Sec. 24. The general assembly shall prescribe by law the number, duties, and compensation of the officers and employes of each house, and no payment shall be made from the state treasury, or be in any way authorized, to any officer or employe not elected or appointed in pursuance of law.

Sec. 25. No extra compensation shall be made to any officer, public agent, employe, or contractor, after the service shall have been rendered or the contract entered into; nor shall any money be appropriated or paid on any claim, the subject matter of which shall not have been provided for by pre-existing law, unless such compensation or claim be allowed by bill, passed by two thirds of the members elected to each branch of the general assembly. No provision authorizing the expenditure or payment of money for any purpose not provided for by pre-existing law, shall be included in any bill making appropriations for a purpose which shall have been so provided for; nor shall more than one class of compensation or claims be included in the same bill. Every appropriation for the payment of such compensation or claim, included in an act making appropriations of a different class, shall be void.

Sec. 26. The house of representatives shall have the sole power of impeachment, but a majority of the members elected must concur therein. Impeachments shall be tried by the senate, and the senators, when sitting for that purpose, shall be upon oath or affirmation to do justice according to law and evidence. When the governor is on trial, the chief justice of the supreme court shall preside. No person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two thirds of the senators.

Sec. 27. The governor, judges, and all state officers may be impeached for misdemeanor in office; but judgment shall not extend further than removal from office, and disqualification to hold office under the authority of this state. The party impeached, whether convicted or not, shall be liable to indictment, trial and judgment, according to law.

Sec. 28. All regular sessions of the general assembly shall commence on the first Wednesday of January, annually.

Sec. 29. All laws of a general nature shall have a uniform operation throughout the state. No act, or part of an act, except such as relates to public schools, public buildings, or public bridges, shall be passed to take effect upon a vote of the people to be affected thereby, or upon the approval of any other authority than the general assembly, except as otherwise provided in this constitution; nor shall any act be passed conferring special powers or privileges upon any county, township, city, village, or other municipality, not conferred upon all counties, townships, cities, villages, and municipalities of the same general class.

Sec. 30. The election and appointment of all officers, and the filling of all vacancies, not otherwise provided for by this constitution or the constitution of the United States, shall be made in such manner as may be directed by law; but no appointing power shall be exercised by the general assembly, except as prescribed in this constitution, and in the election of United States senators; and in these cases the vote shall be taken *viva voce*.

Sec. 31. The general assembly shall have no power to pass retroactive laws, or laws impairing the obligation of contracts; but may, by general laws, authorize courts to carry into effect, upon such terms as shall be just and equitable, the manifest intention of parties and officers, by curing omissions, defects and errors in instruments and proceedings, arising out of their want of conformity to the laws of this state.

Sec. 32. No new county shall contain less than four hundred square miles of territory, nor shall any county be reduced below that amount; and all laws creating new counties, changing county lines, or removing county seats, shall, before taking effect, be submitted to the electors of the several counties to be affected thereby, at the next general election after the passage thereof, and be adopted by a majority of all the electors voting at such election in each of said counties; but any county now or hereafter containing one hundred thousand inhabitants may be divided, whenever a majority of the voters residing in each of the proposed divisions shall approve the law passed for that purpose; but no town or city within the same shall be divided, nor shall either of the divisions contain less than twenty thousand inhabitants.

Sec. 33. The members of the general assembly shall receive a fixed annual salary and mileage, to be prescribed by law, and no other allowance or perquisites, either in the payment of postage or otherwise; and no change in their compensation shall take effect during their term of office, but the general assembly shall provide for ratable deductions therefrom on account of unnecessary absence during its sessions.

Sec. 34. The general assembly shall grant no divorce, nor exercise any judicial power not herein expressly conferred.

ARTICLE III.

EXECUTIVE.

Sec. 1. The executive department shall consist of a governor, lieutenant-governor, secretary of state, treasurer of state, auditor of state, and attorney-general, who shall be chosen by the electors of the state on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday of November, at the places of voting for member of the general assembly.

Sec. 2. The official terms of the governor, lieutenant-governor, secretary, treasurer, and attorney-general, shall be two years; and of the auditor four years, and shall commence on the second Monday of January next after their election, and continue until their successors are elected and qualified.

Sec. 3. The returns of every election for the officers named in the foregoing section, shall be sealed up and transmitted to the seat of government, by the returning officers, directed to the president of the senate, who, during the first week of the session, shall open and publish them, and declare the result in the presence of a majority of the members of each house of the general assembly. The person having the highest number of votes shall be declared elected; but if two or more shall be highest, and have an equal number of votes, for the same office, one of them shall be chosen by the joint vote of both houses.

Sec. 4. The supreme executive power of the state shall be vested in the governor.

Sec. 5. He may require information, in writing, from the officers of the executive department, upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices; and shall see that the laws are faithfully executed.

Sec. 6. He shall by message communicate to the general assembly, at every session, the condition of the state, and recommend such measures as he may deem expedient.

Sec. 7. He may, on extraordinary occasions, convene the general assembly by proclamation, and shall state to both houses, when assembled, the purpose for which they have been convened.

Sec. 8. In case of disagreement between the two houses, in respect to the time of adjournment, he shall have power to adjourn the general assembly to such time as he may think proper, but not beyond the regular meetings thereof.

Sec. 9. He shall be commander-in-chief of the military and naval forces of the state, except when they shall be called into the service of the United States.

Sec. 10. He shall have power, after conviction, to grant reprieves, commutations and pardons, for all crimes and offenses, except treason and cases of impeachment, upon such conditions as he may think proper; subject, however, to such regulations, as to the manner of applying for pardons, as may be prescribed by law. Upon conviction for treason, he may suspend the execution of the sentence, and report the case to the general assembly at its next meeting, when the general assembly shall either pardon, commute the sentence, direct its execution, or grant a further reprieve. He shall communicate to the general assembly, at every regular session, each case of reprieve, commutation, or pardon, with his reasons therefor, stating the name and crime of the convict, the sentence, its date, and the date of the commutation, pardon, or reprieve.

Sec. 11. A seal of the state shall be kept by the governor, used by him officially, and called "The Great Seal of the State of Ohio."

Sec. 12. All grants and commissions shall be issued in the name and by the authority of the State of Ohio, sealed with the great seal, signed by the governor, and countersigned by the secretary of state.

Sec. 13. No member of congress, or other person holding office under the authority of this state, or of the United States, shall exercise the office of governor, except as herein provided.

Sec. 14. In case of the death, impeachment, resignation, removal, or disability of the governor, the powers and duties of the office, for the residue of the term, or until he shall be acquitted, or the disability removed, shall devolve upon the lieutenant-governor. The general assembly shall provide by law for the case of impeachment, removal, death, resignation, or disability of both governor and lieutenant-governor, declaring what officer shall act as governor until the disability be removed, or a governor elected and qualified.

Sec. 15. The lieutenant-governor shall be president of the senate, and may vote when the senate is equally divided, but not upon a question relating to a bill in any stage thereof, nor upon a joint resolution, requiring a vote of a majority of the members elected to the senate, nor in a contested election of a member of the senate, nor in the election of a senator in congress. The senate shall choose a president pro tempore, who shall serve during its pleasure. He shall preside when the lieutenant-governor is absent or impeached, or acting as governor.

Sec. 16. Should the office of auditor, treasurer, secretary, or attorney-general become vacant, for any such cause as is specified in the fourteenth section of this article, the governor shall fill the vacancy until the disability is removed, or a successor elected and qualified. Such vacancies shall be filled at the first election for governor held more than thirty days after they occur; and the person chosen shall hold the office for the full term fixed in the second section of this article.

Sec. 17. The officers mentioned in this article shall, at stated times, receive for their services a compensation to be fixed by law.

Sec. 18. The officers of the executive department, and of the public state institutions, shall, at least five days preceding each regular session of the general assembly, severally report to the governor, who shall transmit such reports, with his message, to the general assembly.

ARTICLE IV.

JUDICIAL.

Sec. 1. The judicial power of the state shall be vested in a supreme court, circuit courts, courts of common pleas, courts of probate, justices of the peace, and such other courts inferior to the circuit court, in one or more counties or cities, as the general assembly may, from time to time, establish.

Sec. 2. The supreme court shall consist of five judges, a majority of whom shall be necessary to form a quorum or pronounce a decision. It shall have original jurisdiction in quo warranto, mandamus, habeas corpus and procedendo, and such appellate jurisdiction as may be provided by law. It shall hold at least one term in each year, at the seat of government, and such other terms, at the seat of government or elsewhere, as may be provided by law. The judges of the supreme court shall be elected by the electors of the state at large, and their term of office shall be ten years. Said court may appoint a clerk and reporter, who shall receive such compensation as may be prescribed by law.

Sec. 3. At the first election for judges of the supreme court, no elector shall vote for more than three candidates.

Sec. 4. The judges of the present supreme court, in office when the judges of the supreme court first elected under this constitution shall be qualified, are hereby constituted a commission, to dispose of such part of the business then on the docket, as shall not, by arrangement between the commission and the new court, be transferred to the latter; which commission shall have like jurisdiction and powers in respect thereto, as are or may be vested in said court. The members of the commission shall be paid the same compensation as the judges of the supreme court for the time being.

Sec. 5. Said commission shall consist of five members, a majority of whom shall be necessary to form a quorum or pronounce a decision. Any vacancy occurring in the commission shall be filled by appointment of the governor, with the advice and consent of the senate; or, if the general assembly be not in session, by the governor; but, in such case, the appointment shall expire at the end of the next session of the general assembly. The commissioners may appoint and remove such attendants as may be necessary. The clerk and reporter of the supreme court shall be clerk and reporter of the commission. The decisions of the commission shall be certified, entered and enforced as the judgments of the supreme court. The commission shall continue until the cases committed to it are determined, but not exceeding three years; and all cases then undetermined shall be disposed of by the supreme court.

Sec. 6. The general assembly may, on application of the supreme court, duly entered on its journal and certified, provide by law, from time to time, for the appointment by the governor, with the advice and consent of the senate, of a like commission; provided that the term of any such commission shall not exceed two years; nor shall it be created oftener than once in ten years.

Sec. 7. The state shall be divided into seven judicial circuits of compact territory, and bounded by county lines, in each of which, three judges, residing therein, shall be elected by the electors thereof. The circuit court shall consist of three of the judges so elected, two of whom shall be necessary to form a quorum, or pronounce a decision, and shall be held in each county at least twice in each year. The judges may be allotted for that purpose to the several circuits, in such mode and order, and under such regulations as may be prescribed by law, and their term of office shall be eight years. More than one court may be held at the same time in any circuit.

Sec. 8. The circuit court shall have like original jurisdiction with the supreme court, and such appellate jurisdiction, inferior to that of the supreme court, as may be provided by law.

Sec. 9. The State shall be divided into twelve common pleas districts, of compact territory, bounded by county lines. Each district, composed of two or more counties, shall be divided into subdivisions, not exceeding the number of judges to be chosen therein, of compact territory, bounded by county lines, and as nearly equal in population as practicable, having due regard to business. In each district or its subdivisions, as the case may be, such number of common pleas judges residing therein, as is provided in this constitution, shall be elected by the electors thereof, who shall be judges of their respective districts. In each quarter of the judicial year, which shall commence on the first day of January, and in each county of the several districts, a term of the common pleas court shall be held by one or more of these judges, and more than one court may be held at the same time in any district or subdivision. The judicial service of each district shall be apportioned to the several counties thereof, according to population and business. Not less than seventy-two days of open session, in the first, second and fourth quarters respectively, and twenty-four days in the third quarter, shall be held by each judge, unless all the business assigned to him be sooner disposed of; provided, that in districts composed of a single county, no judge shall be required to hold such session more than ten days in the third quarter. The general assembly may provide by law for assigning a judge, or judges of any district, to hold court in any other district, when necessary.

Sec. 10. The jurisdiction of the courts of common pleas, and of the judges thereof, shall be fixed by law, but shall be inferior to that of the circuit court.

Sec. 11. The judges of the courts of common pleas, while in office, shall reside in the district for which they are elected, and their term of office shall be six years.

Sec. 12. The general assembly may fix, by law, the times of holding the several courts of record, or may authorize the judges thereof respectively, to fix the same.

Sec. 13. The general assembly may increase or diminish the number of the judges of the circuit courts, and of the courts of common pleas, the number of circuits, and districts, and may change the circuits, districts and subdivisions, and establish other courts, whenever two thirds of the members elected to each house shall concur therein; but no such change shall vacate the office of a judge. No member of the general assembly creating an additional judgeship shall be eligible to such office for one year after the creation thereof, nor until after the first general election thereafter.

Sec. 14. The several judges of the supreme court, circuit courts, courts of common pleas, and such other courts as may be created, respectively, shall have such jurisdiction, at chambers, or otherwise, as may be conferred by law.

Sec. 15. There shall be established in each county a probate court, which shall be a court of record, open at all times, and held by one judge, elected by the electors of the county, and whose term of office shall be four years.

Sec. 16. The probate court shall have jurisdiction in probate and testamentary matters, the appointment of administrators and guardians, the settlement of the accounts of executors, administrators and guardians, and such jurisdiction in habeas corpus, the issuing of marriage licenses, and for the sale of land by executors, administrators and guardians, and such other jurisdiction in any county or counties as may be provided by law. But no provisional order made by a probate judge, in a cause pending in any other court, shall be operative or revived, after such order shall have been vacated or dissolved.

Sec. 17. All judges, other than those provided for in this constitution shall be elected by the electors of the judicial district for which they may be created, but not for a longer term than six years.

Sec. 18. The general assembly may provide by law for the appointment of a judge pro tempore, to hold sittings of any court, inferior to the circuit court, when the judge thereof is absent, or otherwise unable, or disqualified to preside.

Sec. 19. The judges of the supreme court, circuit courts, courts of common pleas, and such other courts as may be created, shall, at stated times, receive for their services such compensation as may be provided by law, which, after the first session of the general assembly held under this constitution, shall not be changed during their term of office; but the compensation of the judges of the supreme court shall be five thousand dollars per annum until the legislature shall otherwise provide. No judge of a court of record shall receive any fees or perquisites, or hold any other office of profit or trust under the authority of this state or the United States. All votes for such judge for any elective office, except a judicial office, under the authority of this state, given by the general assembly, or the people, shall be void.

Sec. 20. In case the office of a judge shall become vacant before the expiration of the term for which he was elected, the vacancy shall be filled by the governor until a successor is elected and qualified; and such successor shall be elected at the first election for governor that occurs more than thirty days after the vacancy shall have happened.

Sec. 21. Judges may be removed from office by concurrent resolution of both houses of the general assembly, if two thirds of the members elected to each house concur therein; but no such removal shall be made except upon complaint, the substance of which shall be entered on the journal, nor until the party charged shall have had notice thereof, and an opportunity to be heard.

Sec. 22. Drunkenness of a judicial officer, during a term of his court, or when otherwise officially engaged, shall work a forfeiture of his office; and upon such fact being established, as shall be provided by law, his office shall become vacant. It shall be the duty of the general assembly to provide for carrying this section into effect.

Sec. 23. There shall be elected in each county, by the electors thereof, a clerk of the court of common pleas, who shall hold his office for the term of four years, and until his successor is elected and qualified. He shall, unless otherwise provided, be clerk of all other courts of record in such county. The general assembly may provide for the election of a clerk, with a like term of office, for each or any other court of record, except the supreme court. The judge of the probate court shall perform the duties of clerk of said court, unless otherwise provided by law. Clerks of courts shall be removable for such cause and in such manner as the general assembly may prescribe.

Sec. 24. Probate judges and clerks of courts, other than the supreme court, shall receive a fixed salary out of the proper county treasury, and all their official fees shall be paid into such treasury. The clerk of the supreme court shall receive a fixed salary out of the state treasury, and shall pay into it all his official fees.

Sec. 25. A competent number of justices of the peace shall be elected by the electors in each township, at the time fixed for the election of other township officers. Their term of office shall be four years, and their powers and duties shall be defined by law. Vacancies occurring in the office shall be filled by appointment, until the next general election of township officers, in such manner as may be provided by law.

Sec. 26. All judges of courts of record inferior to the supreme court, shall, on or before the first day of June of each year, report in writing to the judges of the supreme court such defects and omissions in the laws as their official experience may suggest; and the judges of the supreme court shall, on or before the first day of December of each year, report in writing to the governor such defects and omissions in the laws as they may find to exist; and all judges of courts of record inferior to the supreme court shall report to the general assembly, at each regular session thereof, the number of days they have held court in the several counties composing their respective circuits and districts the preceding year.

Sec. 27. The style of all process shall be "The State of Ohio." All prosecutions shall be carried on in the name and by the authority of the State of Ohio, and all indictments shall conclude, "against the peace and dignity of the State of Ohio."

ARTICLE V.

ELECTIVE FRANCHISE.

Sec. 1. Every male citizen of the United States, of the age of twenty-one years, who shall have been a resident of the state one year next preceding the election, and of the county, township, or ward, in which he resides, such time as may be provided by law, shall have the qualifications of an elector, and be entitled to vote at all elections.

Sec. 2. No idiot, or insane person, shall be entitled to the privileges of an elector.

Sec. 3. The general assembly shall have power to exclude from the privilege of voting, or being eligible to office, any person convicted of bribery, perjury, or other infamous crime.

Sec. 4. All elections shall be by ballot.

Sec. 5. Electors, during their attendance at elections, and in going to, and returning therefrom, shall be privileged from arrest, in all cases, except treason, felony, and breach of the peace.

Sec. 6. No person shall be deemed to have gained or lost his residence as an elector, by reason of his presence or absence in the service of the United States, or in the navigation of the high seas or waters of the United States, or by reason of his presence or absence for any temporary purpose.

Sec. 7. Every elector in the actual military service of the United States, or of this state, and not in the regular army, may exercise the right of suffrage, at such place and under such regulations, as may be prescribed by law.

ARTICLE VI.

EDUCATION.

Sec. 1. The principal of all funds arising from the sale or other disposition of lands and other property, granted or intrusted to the State for educational or religious purposes, shall forever be preserved inviolate and undiminished, and the income therefrom shall be faithfully applied to the specific objects of the original grants and trusts.

Sec. 2. The general assembly shall make such provision, by taxation or otherwise, as, with the income arising from the school trust fund, will secure a thorough and efficient system of common schools throughout the state. No religious or other sect shall ever have exclusive right to, or control of any part of the school funds of the state.

Sec. 3. Women, having such qualifications as to age, citizenship and residence as may be prescribed for electors, shall be eligible to any office under the school laws, except that of state commissioner of common schools.

ARTICLE VII.

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.

Sec. 1. Institutions for the benefit of the insane, both curable and incurable, the blind and the deaf and dumb, shall always be supported by the state.

Sec. 2. An asylum for idiotic and imbecile youth, a home for soldiers' and sailors' orphans and a girls' industrial home shall be supported so long as the general assembly may deem them necessary.

Sec. 3. The punitive and reformatory institutions for the state shall be a reform school for boys, a house of discipline and a penitentiary.

Sec. 4. All public institutions shall be subject to such regulations as may be prescribed by law.

ARTICLE VIII.

PUBLIC DEBTS AND PUBLIC WORKS.

Sec. 1. The state may contract debts to supply casual deficits or failures in revenues, or to meet expenses not otherwise provided for; but the aggregate amount of such debts shall never exceed seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars; and the money arising from the creation of such debts shall be applied to the purpose for which it was obtained, or to pay the debts so contracted, and to no other purpose.

Sec. 2. The state may also contract debts to repel invasion, suppress insurrection, defend the state in time of war, or redeem its present indebtedness; but the money arising from the creation of such debts shall be applied to the purpose for which it was obtained, or to pay the debts so contracted, and to no other purpose; and all debts incurred to redeem the present indebtedness of the state shall be made payable from the sinking fund hereinafter provided for, as the same shall accumulate.

Sec. 3. Except as provided in sections one and two of this article, no debt shall be created by or on behalf of the state.

Sec. 4. The credit of the state shall not be given or loaned to, or in aid of any individual, association or corporation; nor shall the state become a stockholder or part owner in any company or association.

Sec. 5. The state shall never assume any debt of a county, township, city, town, village or corporation, unless such debt shall have been created to repel invasion, suppress insurrection, or defend the state in time of war.

Sec. 6. No county, township, city, town, village or other political or municipal division of the state, shall become a stockholder, either directly or indirectly, in any joint stock company, corporation, or association; or raise money for or in aid of, or loan its credit to, or in aid of any such company, corporation, or association; or purchase or construct, or in any way aid in purchasing or constructing any railroad, canal, or appurtenance thereto.

Sec. 7. The faith of the state being pledged for the payment of its public debt, in order to provide therefor, a sinking fund shall be created, sufficient to pay the accruing interest on such debt, and annually reduce the principal thereof, by a sum not less than one hundred thousand dollars, increased yearly, and each and every year, by compounding at the rate of six per centum per annum, from the fifteenth day of November, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one. The said sinking fund shall consist of the net annual income of the public works and stocks owned by the state, of any other funds or resources that are or may be provided by law, and of such further sum, to be raised by taxation, as may be required for the purposes aforesaid; and no part thereof shall ever be transferred to any other fund, or used for any other purpose.

Sec. 8. The auditor of state, secretary of state, and attorney-general shall be a board of commissioners, to be styled "The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund."

Sec. 9. The commissioners of the sinking fund shall, immediately preceding each regular session of the general assembly, make an estimate of the probable amount of the fund provided for in the seventh section of this article, from all sources, except from taxation, and report the same, together with all their proceedings relative to said fund and the public debt, to the governor, who shall transmit the same, with his regular message, to the general assembly; and the general assembly shall make all necessary provision for raising and disbursing said sinking fund in pursuance of the provisions of this article.

Sec. 10. It shall be the duty of said commissioners faithfully to apply said fund, together with all moneys that may be appropriated by the general assembly to that object, to the payment of the interest as it becomes due, and the redemption of the principal of the public debt of the state, excepting only the school and trust funds held by the state.

Sec. 11. The said commissioners shall, semi-annually, make a full and detailed report of their proceedings to the governor, who shall immediately cause the same to be published, and communicate it to the general assembly, if in session, and if not, then at its first session after such report is made.

Sec. 12. At the first general election after the adoption of this constitution, and every four years thereafter, so long as the state has public works which require superintendence, there shall be elected by the electors of the state a superintendent of public works, to serve for four years.

Sec. 13. The qualifications, powers, duties and compensation of said superintendent, shall be such as may be prescribed by law.

ARTICLE IX.

MILITIA.

Sec. 1. All able-bodied male citizens of the United States, residents of this state, being eighteen and under forty-five years of age, shall be enrolled in the militia and perform military duty in such manner, not incompatible with the constitution and laws of the United States, as may be provided by law; but no person having conscientious scruples against bearing arms shall be compelled to perform military duty in time of peace. Every person claiming exemption from such service shall, in lieu thereof, pay into the school fund of the county of which he may be a resident an equivalent in money; the amount and manner of payment to be fixed by law.

Sec. 2. The governor shall appoint the adjutant-general, quartermaster-general and his other staff officers; also all colonels, lieutenant-colonels, majors, and o[illegible] field officers. He shall also, with the a[illegible]e and consent of the senate, appoint al[illegible]ajor-generals and brigadier-generals. Should a vacancy occur in the office of major-general or brigadier-general when the general assembly is not in session, it shall be filled by appointment by the governor. No such appointment shall extend beyond the close of the next session of the general assembly.

Sec. 3. Captains and subalterns shall be elected by the persons subject to military duty in their respective companies, in such manner as may be provided by law.

Sec. 4. Major-generals, brigadier-generals, and colonels, or commandants of regiments or battalions, shall severally appoint their staff officers, and captains shall appoint their non-commissioned officers and musicians.

Sec. 5. The governor shall commission all officers of the line and staff, ranking as such, and shall have power to call forth the militia to execute the laws of the state, to suppress insurrection, and repel invasion.

Sec. 6. The general assembly shall provide for the safe keeping of the public arms of the state.

ARTICLE X.

COUNTY AND TOWNSHIP ORGANIZATIONS.

Sec. 1. Each county shall be a body corporate, with such organization, powers, immunities, and liabilities as may be prescribed by law. All suits and proceedings by or against a county shall be in the name thereof.

Sec. 2. The general assembly shall provide by law for the election of such county and township officers as may be necessary. The county auditor, county treasurer, and prosecuting attorney shall each receive a fixed salary out of the treasury of the proper county, and no other fees or compensation shall be allowed or paid said officers.

Sec. 3. County officers, until otherwise directed by law, shall be elected on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday of November, by the electors of each county, in such manner and for such term, not exceeding four years, as may be provided by law.

Sec. 4. No person shall be eligible to the office of sheriff or county treasurer for more than four years in any period of six years.

Sec. 5. Each township shall be a body corporate, with such organization, powers, immunities and liabilities as may be prescribed by law. All suits and proceedings by or against a township shall be in the name thereof.

Sec. 6. Township officers shall be elected by the electors of each township, at such times, in such manner and for such term, not exceeding three years, as may be provided by law; but shall hold their offices until their successors are elected and qualified.

Sec. 7. No money shall be drawn from any county or township treasury, except by authority of law; nor shall money raised by taxation, loan or assessment, for one purpose, ever be diverted to another.

Sec. 8. County and township officers may be removed in such manner, and for such cause, as shall be provided by law.

Sec. 9. Counties and townships shall, when necessary to the public convenience or welfare, have such power of local taxation and assessment for police purposes, for constructing and improving ditches and public roads other than railroads, and for clearing water courses, as may be prescribed by law.

ARTICLE XI.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS.

Sec. 1. The general assembly shall provide, by general laws, for the organization and classification of municipal corporations. The number of such classes shall not exceed six, and the powers of each class shall be defined by general laws, so that no such corporation shall have any powers, or be subject to any restrictions other than all corporations of the same class. The general assembly shall restrict the power of such corporations to levy taxes and assessments, borrow money and contract debts, so as to prevent the abuse of such power.

Sec. 2. No municipal corporation shall loan its credit to any person or corporation, except as may be otherwise provided in this constitution.

Sec. 3. No assessments shall be levied by a municipal corporation upon any property, which shall require the payment in one year of more than ten per centum of its value, as ascertained by the tax duplicate, nor shall the aggregate of such assessments, in any period of ten years, exceed fifty per centum of the highest taxable valuation of such property during the same period.

Sec. 4. The indebtedness of a municipal corporation shall never exceed in the aggregate five per centum of the value of the property within such corporation, as ascertained from time to time by the tax duplicate thereof, without the consent, first obtained, to such increase of indebtedness, and the approval of the vo-

June 25 1874

jects for which the same is to be created, of at least three fourths of all the electors of such corporation, to be ascertained in the mode prescribed by law; and in no case shall such indebtedness exceed ten per centum of said taxable value. In ascertaining such indebtedness, there shall be included an amount which, at the rate of six per centum per annum, will produce a sum equal to the aggregate annual rents payable by such corporation. This section shall not be construed to prevent municipal corporations from incurring indebtedness necessary for military purposes in time of war, or for the completion of any work authorized by law and heretofore undertaken; nor, until the first valuation of real estate for taxation hereafter made, to prevent the borrowing of money in anticipation of the collection of assessments actually levied.

SEC. 5. Except as otherwise provided in this constitution, no tax or assessment shall be levied or collected, or debt contracted by a municipal corporation, except in pursuance of law for public purposes, specified by law; nor shall money raised by taxation, loan or assessment, for one purpose, ever be diverted to another.

SEC. 6. No property shall be appropriated to the use of a municipal corporation, until compensation therefor be first made in money, or first secured by a deposit of money, to be assessed in the manner and by the rule prescribed in section nineteen of the bill of rights.

ARTICLE XII.

PRIVATE CORPORATIONS.

SEC. 1. The general assembly shall pass no special act conferring corporate powers.

SEC. 2. Corporations may be formed under general laws, but such laws may, from time to time, be altered or repealed.

SEC. 3. Dues from corporations shall be secured by such individual liability of the stockholders and other means as may be prescribed by law; but, in all cases, each stockholder shall be liable over and above the stock by him or her owned, and any amount unpaid thereon, to a further sum, at least equal in amount to such stock.

SEC. 4. No property shall be appropriated to the use of a corporation until full compensation therefor be first made in money, or first secured by a deposit of money to the owner, irrespective of any benefit from any improvement proposed by such corporation; which compensation shall be ascertained by a jury of twelve men, in a court of record, as may be prescribed by law.

SEC. 5. No act of the general assembly authorizing the issue of bills, notes or other paper, which may circulate as money, shall take effect until submitted to the people, at the general election next succeeding the passage thereof, and approved by a majority of the electors voting at such election; and the redemption of all such paper shall be fully secured by the deposit of such securities of the United States or of this state, as may be prescribed by law.

SEC. 6. The directors of a corporation shall be chosen at one time by general ticket. At elections for directors, each shareholder shall have as many votes as the number of shares held by him, multiplied by the number of directors to be chosen, and may cast all his votes for one candidate, or distribute them as he may see fit.

SEC. 7. Foreign corporations may be authorized to do business in this state, under such limitations and restrictions as may be prescribed by law; and, as to contracts made or business done in this state, shall be subject to the same regulations, limitations, and liabilities as like corporations of this state; and shall exercise no other or greater powers, privileges or franchises, than may be exercised by like corporations of this state; nor shall they have power to condemn or appropriate private property.

SEC. 8. The general assembly may, by general law, subject to the provisions of this constitution, extend the existence of societies for savings, created prior to the first day of September, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one, whose charters are subject to alteration, amendment or repeal. No other corporations of this state, incorporated prior to the first day of May, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-two, shall have the benefit of any law passed since that date, or which shall hereafter be passed, except laws regulating judicial procedure, unless they shall reorganize under and subject to the provisions of this constitution.

SEC. 9. No officer or agent of any company, owning, operating or using a railroad within this state, shall be interested, directly or indirectly, either by himself or associated with others, in the receipts, contracts or earnings of such company, otherwise than as an ordinary shipper or passenger, or as a stockholder, bond creditor or employe; nor in any arrangement which shall afford more advantageous terms or greater facilities than are offered and accorded to the public; and all contracts and arrangements in violation of this section shall be void.

SEC. 10. No railroad company shall consolidate with another, having a line parallel or competing with its own; or lease, purchase or control such line; and no officer of a railroad company shall act as an officer of any other company owning or controlling a parallel or competing line; and no railroad company shall do business in this state which shares its earnings, in any manner, with a company owning or controlling a parallel or competing line within this state.

SEC. 11. No foreign corporation shall carry on the business of transporting persons or property, or of telegraphing, mining, manufacturing or insurance in this state, except while it maintains therein an office, where, or on the person in charge of which, process may be served in any action or legal proceeding instituted against it; nor after it shall cause or procure to be removed into any of the courts of the United States a proceeding instituted by or against it, in any court of this state, upon a cause of action arising out of such business, which a corporation of this state, if a party to such proceeding, might not cause or procure to be so removed.

SEC. 12. The general assembly shall pass laws to correct abuses and prevent unjust discrimination and excessive charges by railroad companies, for transporting freight and passengers, and shall provide for enforcing such laws by adequate penalties and forfeitures.

SEC. 13. No corporation shall issue stocks or bonds, except for money or property actually received, or labor done; and all fictitious increase of stock or indebtedness shall be void. The stock and bonded indebtedness of corporations shall not be increased, except in pursuance of general law; nor until the consent of the persons holding the larger amount in value of the stock shall be obtained, at a meeting held after notice given, for a period not less than sixty days, in pursuance of law.

SEC. 14. Persons and property, transported over any railroad, shall be carried to any station at charges not exceeding in gross the charges for the same class and amount of transportation of persons and property in the same direction, to any more distant station; but excursion and commutation tickets may be issued at special rates.

ARTICLE XIII.

REVENUE AND TAXATION.

SECTION 1. The general assembly shall provide for raising revenue to defray the expenses of the state for each year, including a sum sufficient to pay the interest on the state debt, and so much, at least, of the principal thereof, as is provided for in article eight of this constitution.

SEC. 2. The general assembly shall never levy a poll tax for county or state purposes.

SEC. 3. Laws shall be passed taxing by a uniform rate all real and personal property, according to its value in money, to be ascertained by such rules of appraisement as may be prescribed by the general assembly, so that all property shall bear an equal proportion of the burdens of taxation; provided, that the deduction of debts from credits may be authorized.

SEC. 4. The general assembly may provide by general laws for exemption from taxation of all burial grounds, public school houses, houses used exclusively for public worship, institutions of purely public charity, public libraries, public property used exclusively for any public purpose, and personal property to an amount not exceeding two hundred dollars for each individual; but such laws shall be subject to alteration or repeal, and the value of property so exempted shall, from time to time, be ascertained and published, as may be directed by law.

SEC. 5. The general assembly may impose taxes by license, excise or otherwise, and also provide, by equitable rules, for taxing franchises and income derived from investments, when the principal from which such income is derived can not be taxed.

SEC. 6. Banks and bankers shall be taxed by such equitable rules, based upon capital employed and business done, as will require them to share equally with other persons in the burdens of taxation; but this provision shall not prevent the taxation of shares of stock in any bank.

SEC. 7. The general assembly may, by special tax, assessment or otherwise, regulate, restrain, or prohibit the keeping, harboring, or running at large of dogs.

SEC. 8. No tax shall be levied except in pursuance of law, and every law imposing a tax shall state distinctly the object of the same, to which only it shall be applied.

SEC. 9. The state shall never contract any debt for purposes of internal improvement.

ARTICLE XIV.

LEGISLATIVE APPORTIONMENT AND REPRESENTATION.

SEC. 1. The apportionment for members of the general assembly shall be made every ten years, after the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two, in the manner hereinafter provided:

SEC. 2. The population of the state, as ascertained by the federal census, or in such other mode as the general assembly may direct, shall be divided by the number one hundred and five, and the quotient shall be the ratio of representation in the house of representatives for the ten years succeeding such apportionment.

SEC. 3. Every county shall be entitled to one representative; every county containing said ratio and one half over shall be entitled to two representatives; every county containing three times said ratio shall be entitled to three representatives; and so on, requiring after the first two an entire ratio for each additional representative.

SEC. 4. The ratio for a senator shall be ascertained by dividing the population of the state by the number thirty-seven. The districts formed shall be of contiguous territory and bounded by county lines. Until the next decennial apportionment, the county of Hamilton shall be entitled to four and the county of Cuyahoga to two senators; and the other districts to one senator each, and such additional senators for fractional ratios as are provided for in this article.

SEC. 5. When a county shall have a fraction above the ratio so large that, multiplied by five, the result will be equal to one or more ratios, additional representatives shall be apportioned for such ratios in the following manner: If there be only one ratio, a representative shall be allotted to the fifth general assembly of the decennial period; if two ratios, a representative shall be allotted to the fourth and third general assemblies; if three, to the third, second, and first general assemblies; if four, to the fourth, third, second and first general assemblies, respectively.

SEC. 6. The same rules shall be applied in apportioning the fractions of senatorial districts that are applied to the fractions of representative districts, and any senatorial district which may have less than one half of a senatorial ratio, at any decennial apportionment, shall then be attached to the contiguous district having the least population.

SEC. 7. Any county, forming part of a senatorial district, having a population equal to a full senatorial ratio at any decennial apportionment, shall then be made a separate senatorial district, if a full senatorial ratio be left in the district from which it is taken.

SEC. 8. Until the next decennial apportionment the assignment of representatives and senators to the several general assemblies of the decennial period shall be as provided in this article, and no change shall be made in the principles of representation herein adopted, or in the senatorial districts herein established, except as above provided. All territory belonging to a county at the time of an apportionment shall, as to the right of representation and suffrage, remain an integral part thereof during the decennial period.

SEC. 9. The governor, auditor, and secretary of state, or any two of them, shall, at least four months prior to the day fixed for holding the general election for senators or representatives, in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty-two, and at each decennial period thereafter, ascertain and determine the ratio of representation, according to the decennial census and the number of representatives each county or district shall be entitled to elect within the ensuing ten years; and the governor shall cause the same to be published in such manner as may be directed by law.

SEC. 10. The state is hereby divided into thirty-three senatorial districts, as follows:

The county of Hamilton shall be the first district; the counties of Butler and Warren, the second; Preble, Darke and Mercer, the third; Van Wert, Allen, Putnam and Paulding, the fourth; Defiance, Williams, Henry and Fulton, the fifth; Wood and Lucas, the sixth; Hancock, Hardin and Logan, the seventh; Auglaize, Shelby and Miami, the eighth; Montgomery, the ninth; Clermont, Brown and Adams, the tenth; Highland, Ross and Fayette, the eleventh; Clinton, Greene and Clarke, the twelfth; Madison, Champaign, Union and Delaware, the thirteenth; Marion, Morrow and Richland, the fourteenth; Wyandot, Crawford and Seneca, the fifteenth; Sandusky, Ottawa and Erie, the sixteenth; Huron, Lorain and Ashland, the seventeenth; Knox, Coshocton and Licking, the eighteenth; Franklin, the nineteenth; Fairfield, Pickaway and Perry, the twentieth; Pike Scioto and Lawrence, the twenty-first; Gallia, Jackson and Meigs, the twenty-second; Vinton, Athens, Hocking and Morgan, the twenty-third; Muskingum and Guernsey, the twenty-fourth; Tuscarawas, Holmes, and Wayne, the twenty-fifth; Carroll and Stark, the twenty-sixth; Medina, Summit, and Portage, the twenty-seventh; Cuyahoga, the twenty-eighth; Geauga, Lake, and Ashtabula, the twenty-ninth; Trumbull and Mahoning, the thirtieth; Columbiana and Jefferson, the thirty-first; Harrison, Belmont, and Noble, the thirty-second; Monroe and Washington, the thirty-third. For the first decennial period the first district shall be entitled to four senators, the twenty-eighth district to two senators, and every other district to one senator in each general assembly; and the twenty-fifth district to an additional senator in the fifth general assembly of the decennial period.

SEC. 11. The apportionment for the house of representatives, until the end of the first decennial period, shall be as follows: The county of Hamilton shall be entitled to ten, and the county of Cuyahoga to five representatives in each general assembly, and shall each be entitled to an additional representative in the fifth general assembly of the decennial period. The counties of Belmont, Butler, Columbiana, Franklin, Lucas, Montgomery, Muskingum, Stark, Trumbull, and Washington shall severally be entitled to two representatives in each general assembly; and the counties of Franklin and Montgomery each to two additional representatives, one in the third and one in the fourth general assembly of the decennial period. The counties of Licking and Ross shall severally be entitled to one representative, in each general assembly, and two additional representatives, one in the third and one in the fourth general assembly of the decennial period. The counties of Ashtabula, Brown, Clarke, Clermont, Darke, Fairfield, Lawrence, Meigs, Miami, Mahoning, Richland, Seneca, Summit, Tuscarawas and Wayne shall severally be entitled to one representative in each general assembly, and one additional representative in the fifth general assembly of the decennial period. Every other county shall be entitled to one representative in each general assembly of the decennial period.

SEC. 12. In voting for representatives and senators, in counties and districts entitled to more than two, each elector may cast as many votes for one candidate as there are representatives or senators to be elected, or he may distribute the same, or equal parts thereof, among the candidates, as he may see fit, and the candidates receiving the highest number of votes shall be declared elected.

ARTICLE XV.

JUDICIAL APPORTIONMENT.

SEC. 1. The districts of the courts of common pleas, with their several subdivisions, shall be as follows:

First—The county of Hamilton, with four judges, shall form the first district, and shall not be subdivided.

Second—The counties of Clermont, Brown and Adams, with one judge, shall constitute the first subdivision; the counties of Warren, Clinton, Fayette and Highland, with two judges, the second subdivision; and the counties of Greene and Madison, with one judge, the third subdivision of the second district, and together shall form said district.

Third—The counties of Butler and Preble, with two judges, shall constitute the first subdivision; the county of Montgomery, with two judges, the second subdivision; and the counties of Miami and Darke, with one judge, the third subdivision of the third district, and together shall form said district.

Fourth—The counties of Scioto, Pike and Jackson, with one judge, shall constitute the first subdivision; the counties of Lawrence, Gallia and Meigs, with one judge, the second subdivision; and the counties of Vinton, Athens and Washington, with one judge, the third subdivision of the fourth district, and together shall form said district.

Fifth—The counties of Ross and Pickaway, with one judge, shall constitute the first subdivision; the counties of Franklin and Delaware, with two judges, the second subdivision; and the counties of Fairfield, Hocking and Perry, with one judge, the third subdivision of the fifth district, and together shall form said district.

Sixth—The counties of Muskingum and Morgan, with one judge, shall constitute the first subdivision; the counties of Guernsey, Noble and Monroe, with one judge, the second subdivision; and the counties of Carroll, Harrison and Belmont, with one judge, the third subdivision of the sixth district, and together shall form said district.

Seventh—The counties of Knox and Licking, with one judge, shall constitute the first subdivision; the counties of Morrow, Richland, Ashland and Wayne, with two judges, the second subdivision; and the counties of Holmes, Coshocton and Tuscarawas, with one judge, the third subdivision of the seventh district, and together shall form said district.

Eighth—The county of Stark, with one judge, shall constitute the first subdivision; the counties of Jefferson and Columbiana, with one judge, the second subdivision; the counties of Summit, Portage, Mahoning and Trumbull, with two judges, the third subdivision; and the counties of Ashtabula, Lake and Geauga, with one judge, the fourth subdivision of the eighth district, and together shall form said district.

Ninth—The county of Cuyahoga, with three judges, shall constitute the first subdivision; the counties of Medina, Lorain and Huron, with one judge, the second subdivision; and the counties of Erie, Sandusky and Ottawa, with one judge, the third subdivision of the ninth district, and together shall form said district.

Tenth—The county of Lucas, with two judges, shall constitute the first subdivision, and the counties of Wood, Henry, Fulton and Williams, with one judge, the second subdivision of the tenth district, and together shall form said district.

Eleventh—The counties of Mercer, Van Wert, Allen and Auglaize, with one judge, shall constitute the first subdivision; the counties of Defiance, Paulding, and Putnam, with one judge, the second subdivision; and the counties of Seneca, Hancock and Hardin, with one judge, the third subdivision of the eleventh district, and together shall form said district.

Twelfth—The counties of Clarke and Champaign, with one judge, shall constitute the first subdivision; the counties of Shelby, Logan and Union, with one judge, the second subdivision; and the counties of Marion, Wyandot and Crawford, with one judge, the third subdivision of the twelfth district, and together shall form said district.

SEC. 2. The division of the state into circuits shall be as follows:

First—The county of Hamilton shall constitute the first circuit.

Second—The counties of Butler, Preble, Miami, Montgomery, Warren, Clermont, Brown, Adams, Highland, Clinton, Fayette, Greene, Clarke, Madison, Champaign and Union shall constitute the second circuit.

Third—The counties of Darke, Shelby, Logan, Mercer, Auglaize, Hardin, Marion, Wyandot, Allen, Van Wert, Paulding, Putnam, Hancock, Seneca, Henry, Defiance, Williams, Fulton and Wood shall constitute the third circuit.

Fourth—The counties of Pickaway, Ross, Pike, Scioto, Lawrence, Jackson, Vinton, Hocking, Fairfield, Perry, Athens, Meigs, Gallia, Morgan, Washington and Noble shall constitute the fourth circuit.

Fifth—The counties of Franklin, Delaware, Morrow, Crawford, Richland, Ashland, Knox, Licking, Muskingum, Coshocton, Tuscarawas, Holmes and Wayne shall constitute the fifth circuit.

Sixth—The counties of Ashtabula, Lake, Geauga, Trumbull, Mahoning, Portage, Stark, Carroll, Columbiana, Jefferson, Belmont, Harrison, Guernsey and Monroe shall constitute the sixth circuit.

Seventh—The counties of Cuyahoga, Summit, Medina, Lorain, Huron, Erie, Sandusky, Ottawa and Lucas shall constitute the seventh circuit.

SEC. 3. Any new county, that may be hereafter created, shall be attached to such circuit and district or subdivision thereof, as may be provided by law.

ARTICLE XVI.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SEC. 1. Columbus shall be the seat of government, until otherwise provided by law.

SEC. 2. The printing of the laws, journals, bills, legislative documents and papers for each branch of the general assembly, with the printing required for the executive and other departments of state, shall be let, on contract, to the lowest responsible bidder, by such executive officers, and in such manner as may be prescribed by law.

SEC. 3. An accurate and detailed statement of the receipts and expenditures of the public money, the several amounts paid, to whom, and on what account, shall, from time to time, be published, as may be prescribed by law.

SEC. 4. Except as otherwise provided in this constitution, no person shall be elected to any office, or appointed to fill a vacancy in an elective office, who does not possess the qualifications of an elector.

SEC. 5. No person who may hereafter fight a duel, assist in the same as second, or send, accept or knowingly carry a challenge therefor, shall hold any office in this state.

SEC. 6. No person elected to the general assembly, or to a convention or commission to revise, alter or amend this constitution, or elected or appointed to any judicial or lucrative state or county office, shall, from the time of his election or appointment until the end of the term of such office, knowingly accept from a railroad or transportation company any free pass, gift, or commuted service, not offered to the public.

SEC. 7. Every person elected or appointed to any office, before entering upon the discharge of his duties, shall take an oath or affirmation, to support the constitution of the United States and of this state, and also an oath of office.

SEC. 8. Lotteries and the sale of lottery tickets, for any purpose, shall forever be prohibited.

SEC. 9. There may be established in the office of the secretary of state a bureau of statistics, under such regulations as may be prescribed by law.

SEC. 10. The general assembly, by suitable enactments, shall require such appliances and means to be provided and used as may be necessary to secure, as far as possible, the lives, health, and safety of persons employed in mining; and shall provide for enforcing such enactments by adequate pains and penalties.

ARTICLE XVII.

AMENDMENTS.

SEC. 1. Either branch of the general assembly may propose amendments to this constitution; and if the same be agreed to by three fifths of the members elected to each house, such proposed amendments shall be entered on the journals, with the yeas and nays, and published in at least one newspaper in each county, where a newspaper is published, for six months preceding the next election for senators and representatives, at which time the same shall be submitted to the electors, for approval or rejection; and if a majority of the electors, voting at such election, adopt such amendments, the same shall become a part of the constitution. When more than one amendment is submitted at the same time, they shall be so submitted, as to enable the electors to vote on each amendment separately.

SEC. 2. When three fifths of the members elected to each branch of the general assembly deem it necessary to call a convention, to revise, amend or change this constitution, they shall recommend to the electors to vote, at the next election of members of the general assembly, for or against a convention; and if a majority of those voting at said election vote for a convention, the general assembly shall, at its next session, provide, by law, for calling the same. The convention shall consist of as many members as the house of representatives, who shall be chosen in the same manner, and shall meet within three months after their election, for the purpose aforesaid. No amendment or change of this constitution, agreed upon by such convention, shall take effect until the same has been submitted to the electors of the state, and adopted by a majority of those voting for and against the same.

SCHEDULE.

SEC. 1. This constitution shall take effect on the first day of October, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, and all laws then in force, not inconsistent therewith, shall continue in force until amended or repealed.

SEC. 2. The official term of all judges whose offices are created by this constitution, and of all elective state officers, shall begin on the second Tuesday of January next succeeding their election.

SEC. 3. The probate courts provided for in this constitution shall be the successors of the present probate courts; the courts of common pleas the successors of the present courts of common pleas; and the circuit courts the successors of the present district courts; and all business pending in either of said courts shall be transferred to its successor and proceed as though no change had been made; and all business pending in the general terms of the superior courts of Cincinnati and Cleveland, on the second Tuesday of January, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, shall then be transferred to and proceed in the proper circuit courts, and such general terms shall thenceforth be abolished.

SEC. 4. The superior courts for the counties of Greene and Montgomery shall cease to exist on the second Tuesday of January, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, unless sooner abolished by law; and the business of said courts shall thereupon be transferred to and proceed in the courts of common pleas of the proper counties. The superior courts of Cincinnati and Cleveland shall continue until otherwise provided by law.

SEC. 5. All officers shall continue in office until their successors are elected or appointed and qualified, and all vacancies in office occurring after the first day of October, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, shall be filled in the manner prescribed by law, until officers are elected or appointed and qualified under this constitution. Until the election and qualification of the superintendent of public works, the members of the board of public works shall continue to discharge the duties of their office and receive the compensation provided by law; and, until otherwise prescribed by law, the said superintendent shall have the powers and perform the duties of said board.

SEC. 6. The governor and all other state and county officers, and members of the general assembly, whose successors are by existing laws required to be elected in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, shall continue in office during the terms now established by law, and until their successors are elected and qualified. The successors to such state and county officers, and the first general assembly under this constitution shall be elected at a special election, to be held on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday in November, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, and shall serve for one year and until their successors are elected and qualified; but such general assembly shall not be counted to affect the allotment of additional members to the house of representatives or the senate, as provided for in this constitution. Such successors shall be elected on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday in November, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six. But this section shall not prevent the general assembly from abolishing or changing the term or duties of any office not created by the constitution.

SEC. 7. The first election for judges of the supreme, circuit and common pleas courts, and for all elective state and county officers whose successors, by existing law, would be elected in the present year, and to fill vacancies in the general assembly, shall be held on the second Tuesday of October, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, and shall be conducted and the returns made, and the officers so elected commissioned in the manner now provided by law for the election and commissioning of like officers. The first election for judges of the courts of probate shall be held at the election for governor, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six; and all probate judges, in office on the first day of October, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, shall continue in office until the second Tuesday of January, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-seven; and all common pleas judges in office on the first day of October, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, shall continue to serve in their respective districts as now constituted, until the second Tuesday in January, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five.

SEC. 8. Where two or more counties are joined in the same election district, the returns of elections shall be sent to the county having, by the latest federal census, the largest population.

SEC. 9. The governor shall, immediately upon the taking effect of this constitution, appoint a commission, to consist of three persons, whose duty it shall be to revise, re-arrange, simplify and abridge the general laws of the state, so that there shall be but one law upon any one subject, and as far as practicable, prepare notes of the decisions of the supreme court upon each law. Their proceedings shall, from time to time, be reported to the general assembly, and be subject to the action of that body. The compensation, tenure of office, and mode of filling vacancies, shall be prescribed by law.

SEC. 10. This constitution shall be submitted to the electors of the state on Tuesday, the eighteenth day of August, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, and at the same time there shall be separately submitted to said electors the following propositions:

PROPOSITION NUMBER ONE—MINORITY REPRESENTATION.

"In every election for judges of the supreme and circuit courts, where three or more are to be chosen of the same court, and for the same term of service, no elector shall vote for a greater number of candidates than a majority of the judges of such court and term then to be chosen."

If this proposition be adopted, it shall take the place of section three of article four of this constitution, and section twenty of said article shall thereupon read as follows:

"SEC. 20. In case the office of any judge shall become vacant before the expiration of the regular term for which he was elected, the vacancy shall be filled by appointment by the governor, until a successor is elected and qualified; and such successor shall be elected for the unexpired term, at the first election for governor, that occurs more than thirty days after the vacancy shall have happened.

PROPOSITION NUMBER TWO—RAILROAD AID.

"But the general assembly may, by general laws, authorize any township, city or incorporated village to aid any railroad company in the construction of its road, within this state, subject to the following restrictions, and such others as may be prescribed by law: No subscription, loan or contribution, for such purpose, shall be made, unless authorized at an election held in pursuance of law, by at least two thirds of all the electors of such township, city or village, to be ascertained in such manner as may be prescribed by law, and subject to the further conditions of section four of article eleven when applicable. Nor shall such aid be granted until the township, city, or village granting the same shall have adequate security that the road so aided will be completed. At such election, no person shall vote who shall not have resided in the township, city, or village, for six months prior thereto. No such election shall be held until the part of the road upon which the expenditure is to be made has been located and established, nor oftener than once a year, nor shall aid be voted to more than one railroad at any election. The order for election shall specify all the conditions of such loan, subscription or contribution, the consideration proposed to be given therefor, the estimated cost of the proposed work, the means secured for its completion, and the part of the work on which the proposed subscription, loan or contribution is to be expended. Provision may be made by law, for the issue of stock or bonds for the amount of any such subscription or loan; but no township, city or village, shall be liable for the debts of the company. The obligations of a township, city or village, incurred for such purpose, shall not bear a greater interest than seven per centum per annum, nor shall the aggregate thereof at any time exceed five per centum of the taxable value of the property of such township, city or village, as ascertained by the latest tax duplicate. The aggregate of taxes levied by a township, city, or village, to pay such obligations and interest, shall in no year exceed one per centum of such value."

If this proposition be adopted, it shall be added to and become part of section six of article eight of this constitution.

PROPOSITION NUMBER THREE—TRAFFIC IN INTOXICATING LIQUORS.

For License.

"License to traffic in spirituous, vinous or malt liquors, under such regulations and limitations, as shall be prescribed by law, may be granted, but this section shall not prevent the general assembly from passing laws to restrict such traffic, and to compensate injuries resulting therefrom."

Against License.

"No license to traffic in intoxicating liquors shall be granted; but the general assembly may, by law, restrain or prohibit such traffic, or provide against evils resulting therefrom."

If either of these alternative propositions, "for license," or "against license," be adopted, it shall become section eleven of article sixteen of this constitution.

SEC. 11. At said election the ballots shall be in the following form:

"*New Constitution Ticket.*

Erase that part of each vote which you do not favor.

First Vote.
For the New Constitution.
Against the New Constitution.

Second Vote.
For Minority Representation.
Against Minority Representation.

Third Vote.
For Railroad Aid.
Against Railroad Aid.

Fourth Vote.
For License.
Against License."

If one clause be erased, the other shall be counted. If both clauses be erased, or neither clause be erased, the vote upon that subject shall not be counted.

SEC. 12. The secretary of state shall, at least thirty days before said election, cause to be delivered to the clerk of the court of common pleas of each county, blank poll books, tally sheets, and forms of returns, sufficient for the use of his county, and, also, five times as many properly prepared printed ballots for said election as there are voters in such county, and, on or before the first day of July next, shall cause this constitution to be printed in one English and one German weekly newspaper, of each political party, printed in each county, if such paper be printed therein, at a cost, for each paper, of not more than fifty dollars, the expense whereof shall be audited and paid as other public printing ordered by the secretary of state, is by law required to be audited and paid; and said clerks of court, at least five days before said election, shall cause said blank poll books, tally sheets, forms of returns and ballots, to be distributed to the judges of election in each election precinct in their respective counties.

SEC. 13. Said election shall be held and conducted at the places, by the officers and in the manner now by law provided for the election of members of the house of representatives, as far as practicable; and the judges of election shall transmit forthwith the poll books and tally sheets of said election, containing a certified statement of the number of votes cast for and against this constitution, and for and against each of said propositions, to the clerks of the courts of common pleas of their respective counties, and said clerks shall forthwith make an accurate abstract of the number of votes cast for and against this constitution, and for and against each of said propositions, and the whole number of votes cast at said election in their several counties, and transmit a copy thereof to the secretary of state, and, within twenty days after said election, the secretary of state shall open the returns thereof in the presence of the governor; and if it shall appear that a greater number of votes have been cast for the new constitution than against it, then the same shall become and be the constitution of the state of Ohio. If the said constitution be so adopted, then such of the separately submitted propositions as shall receive an affirmative vote greater than the negative vote thereon shall be declared adopted, and become a part of the constitution, and such of said propositions as shall fail to receive such affirmative vote shall be declared lost; provided, that a vote against license shall also be deemed and counted as an affirmative vote in favor of the section prohibiting the grant of license; and the governor shall issue his proclamation stating the results of said election.

SEC. 14. Section three of article eleven shall not be operative as to cities and villages, the debt of which already amounts to as much as ten per centum of the tax duplicate, until the first valuation of real estate for taxation, after the adoption of the constitution.

Done in convention, at Cincinnati, the fourteenth day of May in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four and of the independence of the United States, the ninety-eighth.

RUFUS KING, *President.*

Attest:

DUDLEY W. RHODES, *Secretary.*

CHARLES J. ALBRIGHT,
ISAAC N. ALEXANDER,
S. J. ANDREWS,
LLEWELLYN BABER,
JAMES W. BANNON,
DAVID BARNET,
THOMAS BEER,
R. M. BISHOP,
JOHN H. BLOSE,
PERRY BOSWORTH,
BARNABAS BURNS,
ABSALOM P. BYAL,
JOHN L. CALDWELL,
JOSEPH P. CARBERY,
HARLOW CHAPIN,
SAM'L W. CLARK,
MILTON L. CLARK,
ADAM CLAY,
JOHN B. COATS,
ASHER COOK,
D. D. T. COWEN,
THEO. E. CUNNINGHAM,
R. DE STEIGUER,
A. W. DOAN,
G. VOLNEY DORSEY,
THOMAS EWING,
M. A. FORAN,
JULIUS FREIBERG,
MILLS GARDNER,
T. J. GODFREY,
JACOB J. GREENE,
SENECA O. GRISWOLD,
HARVEY GUTHRIE,
JOHN C. HALE,
JOHN W. HERRON,
GEORGE WILLIAM HILL,
P. HITCHCOCK,
GEO. HOADLY,
JOSEPH D. HORTON,
JAMES C. HOSTETTER,
S. HUMPHREVILLE,
SAM'L F. HUNT,
LYMAN J. JACKSON,
ELIAS H. JOHNSON,
W. P. KERR,
A. KRAEMER,
W. V. M. LAYTON,
JOHN K. MCBRIDE,
JOHN MCCAULEY,
JOHN W. MCCORMICK,
OZIAS MERRILL,
GEORGE D. MILLER,
JOHN L. MINER,
CHAS. H. MITCHENER,
JACOB MUELLER,
THOMAS J. MULLEN,
HENRY S. NEAL,
WILLIAM OKEY,
HENRY F. PAGE,
ANSON PEASE,
CHARLES PHELLIS,
W. H. PHILIPS,
FRANCIS B. POND,
T. W. POWELL,
ALBERT M. PRATT,
J. W. REILLY,
JOHN J. RICKLY,
C. W. ROWLAND,
DANIEL A. RUSSELL,
CHARLES C. RUSSELL,
WILLIAM SAMPLE,
W. E. SCOFIELD,
CHARLES H. SCRIBNER,
JOHN D. SEARS,
JOHN SHAW,
EMANUEL SHULTZ,
JOHN A. SMITH,
JAMES B. STEEDMAN,
T. F. THOMPSON,
AMOS TOWNSEND,
THOS. P. TOWNSLEY,
JAMES TRIPP,
R. S. TULLOSS,
GEO. M. TUTTLE,
ASA H. TYLER,
J. S. VAN VALKENBURGH,
DANIEL VAN VOORHIS,
CAROLUS F. VOORHES,
A. C. VORIS,
W. G. WADDLE,
COOPER K. WATSON,
S. P. WEAVER,
W. H. WEST,
C. A. WHITE,
A. WHITE,
DAVID M. WILSON,
HAMILTON B. WOODBURY,
JOHN H. YOUNG,
WM. J. YOUNG.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
COLUMBUS, O., May 21, 1874.

I hereby certify that the foregoing is correctly copied from the original roll on file in this office.

A. T. WIKOFF, Secretary of State.

* * *

"Tipping" in England.

From London Correspondence Chicago Tribune.

In addition to the ordinary expenses of bed and board in London must be reckoned a large tribute paid to the iniquitous European system of "Tips." It is strange enough to an American, wonted to the lavish liberality of our theatrical managers, to be obliged to *pay* for the programme he uses at theater or opera. And also so strange that probably he will not at first comprehend it is the daughter-of-the-horse-leech look which the usher who shows him his seat at the opera or theater gives him if he does not voluntarily slip sixpence into said usher's palm. You can not inquire your way in the street, that, in all probability, the interrogated will not reply, "I can't describe the way, but I'm just going there and will show you." That means a shilling—30 cents in American currency, although only 24 in American coin. You see one can take a cab almost as economically as to inquire the way. The waiter who brings me a single cup of chocolate in a cake shop hangs about my presence as if responsible for the one spoon with which I sip the beverage, till I bethink myself that I am in the Land of Leeches, and give him his expected "tip." If I cross the street, a filthy wretch darts before me with a stump of broom, and, stirring up all the dirt possible in so short a time, to make my passage a triumphal march of dirtiness, and my raiment like unto the raiment of the Confederate army in color, stands whining for *his* tip. I can not call a cab that another loafer does not dart forward to open the door for me, and stand with a mouthful of curses ready if I fail to render him tribute of a penny or two. One can not go into many of the city churches on week days that some one, verger or pew opener, does not force companionship upon you, to the tune of sixpence.

* * *

PERSONAL.

The subscriptions collected for a monument to the late Baron Liebig amount to about 6,000 thalers.

Queen Victoria showed her friendly feeling toward her ex-Premier recently by inviting Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone to attend, or rather, commanding their attendance, at the grand banquet given to the Czar at Windsor Castle.

The Earl of Shaftesbury, notwithstanding the change in the British administration, continues to sit on the benches of the opposition, and it is said of him that he is permanently seated, be the Ministry Liberal or Tory.

Barnum *nose* how it is himself now. He recently entered into negotiation with one Mr Tourgie, of Susquehanna County, Pennsylvania. Tourgie's face was ornamented with a nasal organ of unusual size, and one of his friends wrote to Mr. Barnum that Mr. Tourgie "had a nose seven inches in length." Barnum immediately wrote to Tourgie to come to New York and he would pay his expenses. Tourgie went. Barnum took one look at him, inquired what his expenses were, and handed him the amount, with the certainty that he had been the victim of a joke. Tourgie saw the sights of the city, and came home wondering if all showmen were as liberal as Barnum. To this day he knows not that his nose on that trip paid his traveling expenses.

In a letter declining to be present at the Abolitionists' reunion at Chicago, Wm. Lloyd Garrison gives his reason as follows: "For more than a year I have been suffering from a very painful rheumatic affection of the right knee, which has caused me a good deal of misery, and made all locomotion extremely annoying, and which now involves the left knee, for which, thus far, I have been unable to find a remedy. To be thus crippled makes the long journey to Chicago look rather formidable, notwithstanding the facility and conveniences of transportation; though my health is, in other respects, better than it was a year ago. Possibly within the next three weeks, the genial influences of summer may encourage me to undertake the journey; but I can not now authorize the announcement that I have promised to be present at the contemplated gathering."

Rear Admiral William Branford Shubrick, senior officer of the retired list, died in Washington, aged eighty-four, on the 27th. He was the son of an officer of the Revolutionary army, was born in South Carolina Oct. 31, 1790, and entered the navy as a midshipman on June 28, 1806; was commissioned lieutenant Jan. 5, 1813, and in that year he commanded one of the gunboats in an attack on a British frigate in Hampton Roads, in which the English vessel was disabled. In 1812 he won distinction, and for his services his native State presented him with a splendid sword and the thanks of the Legislature. On March 28, 1820, he was commissioned Master Commandant. During the year 1827 he commanded the sloop Lexington on a cruise to the coast of Labrador, and in 1830 he was commander of the navy yard at Washington. Feb. 21, 1831, he was commissioned captain, and in 1838 to command the West India squadron, and in 1840 to the Norfolk Navy Yard. During 1845-6 he was chief of the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing. He commanded the Pacific squadron during the war, in which he gained great renown, capturing the fortified town of Mazatlan from a superior force. In 1853 he commanded the Princeton and a small squadron, settling the fishing troubles with the British. In 1853 he was Chief of the Bureau of Construction, and acted as Chairman of the Lighthouse Board from 1854 to '58. In 1859 he commanded the Brazil squadron and Paraguay expedition, and the result was highly commended by the President in his message to Congress. At the outbreak of the rebellion in 1861 great efforts were made to induce him to espouse the Southern cause, but he remained faithful to the Union and strongly disapproved of the secession. On the 16th of July, 1862, he was commissioned as Rear Admiral. His total sea service was 18 years and 5 months, and "shore and duty" 38 years and 5 months. The Rear Admiral was one of six brothers who served the country during the war of 1812.

* * *

Merchandise in the Mails.

Mr. George S. Bangs, the General Superintendent of the Railway Mail Service, has prepared an article dated Washington, May 16, 1874, containing a statement from seven of the largest Postoffices in the United States, giving the number of pieces and weight of each class of matter mailed at those offices for a period of thirty days, showing what it is that constitutes the bulk of the mails. This article is an answer to the charges made by the railroads that the mails were overloaded with merchandise which the Postoffice Department forced them to carry for little or nothing, thus depriving them of the revenue they would derive if carried by express companies. It is also intended as an answer to the assertion made by railroad companies that all newspapers should be excluded from the mails, being in reality freight. Mr. Bangs gives a summary of the assertions made by the President of the Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore Railroad and Mr. David A. Wells, as follows:

"1. The mails are overloaded with articles of merchandise or freight.

"2. Periodicals and other printed matter should be excluded from the mails.

"3. The railroad companies receive no compensation from the government for the transportation of this class or any other class of matter, and consequently are deprived of the revenue they would receive from the express companies, if carried by them.

"4. The Postoffice charges such low rates that the express companies can not compete with it. (President of the Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore Railroad.)

"5. The Postoffice charges extortionate rates ('ten times greater') for the same service. (Mr. David A. Wells, in his pamphlet.)"

By a tabular statement giving the number of pieces and weight of matter of each class at the offices alluded to during the time mentioned, Mr. Bangs shows that, in every 100 pounds of mail forwarded, there is about 1 pound of bound books, 1 pound of merchandise, seeds, bulbs, &c., 12 pounds of transient newspapers, circulars and the other articles besides those mentioned above which constitute the third class of mail matter, or about 14 pounds in all of this class. Seventy-seven pounds of second class matter, or of periodicals sent to regular subscribers, and 9 pounds of letters or matter under letter postage. This plainly shows that it is not merchandise that is overloading the mails, but it does show that printed matter constitutes about 90 pounds in the 100, entailing upon the Postoffice Department at least seventy-five per cent of its expenses, while it yields about five per cent. of its revenue. The receipts from letter postage in the year ending June 30, 1873, were $20,324,817 50, against $1,072,998 19 from newspapers and periodicals to regular subscribers—or from the latter was derived only $1 in every $20.

In answer to assertion number two in the summary, he says: "The principal object of the Postoffice Department is presumed to be dissemination and interchange of intelligence. If this is so, why papers, magazines, books, and matter of this class do not come within its scope is difficult to understand. Nor is it to be presumed, for one moment, that any effort to exclude these from the mails would be successful. To number three he replies by showing that while the highest rates paid on first class freight average but 10.2 cents, the minimum rate paid by the Postoffice is 12 cents, and on some roads averages 15 cents per ton per mile. And to the conflicting assertions contained in numbers four and five he gives the following quotations:

"The postage rates on books and samples of merchandise are 2 cents for each 2 ounces or fractional part thereof, or 16 cents per pound; on other matter of the third class, 1 cent for each 2 ounces or fractional part thereof, or 8 cents per pound. These rates are for 100 or 1,000 miles, and at the same rates on 2 ounces or on 1 pound. Express companies charge from 50 to 80 cents per 100 pounds per 100 miles carried, but will carry no package for less than 25 cents, no matter how small or how short the distance."

Mr. Bangs concludes with a request that the press, who, with their various editions, take up 90 per cent. of the mail facilities, will give as wide a circulation of the fact as of the fiction.